

## WANT STEWARD FOR GOV. OF COLORADO

Progressive Republicans Urge Colorado Springs Man to Come a Candidate

## WILL NOT MAKE STATEMENT

Colorado City and Pueblo Organizations Pass Resolutions Pledging Support

PHILIP B. STEWART, of Colorado Springs, has been nominated by the Progressive Republicans for governor of Colorado. He is a well-known business man and has been active in the movement for the improvement of the state.



PHILIP B. STEWART.

Each of the 269 members of the club. The Progressive Republican club of Pueblo last night also passed resolutions urging Mr. Stewart to become a candidate, and it is understood that the movement is spreading throughout the state. A letter containing the resolutions was mailed to Mr. Stewart by the Pueblo Republicans last night, according to word from that city.

After the resolutions by the Colorado City club were passed, a committee designated by the club met Mr. Stewart by appointment at the Antlers hotel, and formally presented him with the resolutions. Mr. Stewart expressed his great pleasure at this expression of esteem upon the part of the Progressive Republicans of Colorado City, and said that he could not make any answer at this time.

Stewart Noncommittal.

When interviewed late last night by a Gazette reporter, Mr. Stewart said he did not care to make any statement at this time.

It is understood that many of the prominent Republicans from all over the state will be heartily in support of Mr. Stewart if he decides to run for the office. He was candidate for governor on the Republican ticket in 1908, but withdrew for various reasons, and the state committee on various nominations elected Buchel Denver mayor in his place.

Mr. Stewart is a native of Colorado Springs, and has been active in the movement for the improvement of the state.

Following are the resolutions:

Whereas, The electors of school district No. 11 in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, at an election duly called and held, authorized the board of education of said district to issue \$25,000 bonds for the district to erect additional high school buildings, and

Whereas, Pursuant to the aforesaid vote of the electors of said school district, the board of education has purchased additional grounds and is about to erect additional high school buildings for the benefit of the children of the said district; and

Whereas, By reason of said purchase of ground the said school district now owns all of Block 32 in the City of Colorado Springs, Colo., which said

to San Francisco banks for safety.



"COL." ANNE TINKER.

When organized and trained the mounted brigade, a big feature of the Suffragette parade in New York yesterday. Because of illness, Miss Tinker was unable to take part in the demonstration. Fifty society girls, riding astride horses, were in the parade.

## BLIND MUSICIAN TO GO TO EUROPE ALONE

Blind Farley, a young blind student at the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, within a few weeks will leave the journey from here to Berlin, Germany, and will continue his studies in music.

Young Farley already is an accomplished performer on the violin and piano, and it is on these two instruments he will specialize during his stay abroad, including in his school course in harmony. He will study under only the best teachers of the continent.

This gifted youth has appeared in many concerts and public entertainments in Colorado Springs while a student at the school. His playing is marked by a rare delicacy of tone and a breadth of feeling which is often noted among those to whom Nature has denied the most precious gift of sight. His last public appearance here will be at the Dietrich recital, Friday evening, when he will play as violin solo music's "Mazurka de Concerto."

The dangers of an ocean voyage do not terrify him in the least. "I am not afraid," he declares, "and as long as I have my music, I am reasonably contented." He plans to stay abroad three years.

Farley is now at his home in Victor. He has completed his work at the state school, and will graduate this spring, having taken the high school course. He has been at the school five years. He is now 20 years old, and is a native of Colorado, his birthplace being Astoria. He has been blind since the age of 5, when he was kicked in the head by a horse.

Plans are being made for a benefit performance for Farley, to be given before he sails, by the Victor lodge of Elks. At this concert he will be assisted by Alfred Kloess, cellist and pianist, another product of the Blind school.

## SCHOOL BOARD REQUESTS CITY COUNCIL TO CLOSE CHEYENNE AVE. FOR H. S.

The school board yesterday passed resolutions favoring the closing of Cheyenne avenue between Weber street and Nevada avenue, the entire block to be used for high school purposes, and asking the city council to pass an ordinance vacating this part of the avenue.

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## BOSSSES FORCE PARTY LINES IS CHARGE

Certain Democrats and Republicans Combining to Defeat Him, Says Roosevelt

## WOULD GO DOWN TOGETHER

Therefore, He Declares, Is Necessary for Them to Join Against People

COLUMBIANA, Mo., May 4.—"Bosses" in the Democratic party and in the Republican party, Colonel Roosevelt charged today, have combined to defeat him. He asserted that Democratic bosses, however, their own downfall if he should win.

It was the first day of Colonel Roosevelt's tour of the state, and he was met by a large crowd of people at the station. He declared that the Democratic and Republican bosses were combining to defeat him, and that he would go down with them.

"The Democratic bosses are almost as much combined in the outcome as we are," he said in his speech at the station. "If we overthrow our own bosses, the example will be setting. That's why the Democratic bosses are so much afraid of me. When one boss is taken down, the other bosses shake on their feet. If we shake down one boss, the others are not going to stand very long."

In Baltimore on Friday, he declared that the Democratic and Republican bosses were combining to defeat him, and that he would go down with them.

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## EQUAL RIGHTERS IN BIG PARADE

15,000 WOMEN IN LINE OF MARCH IN NEW YORK

Demonstration Carried Off Without Hitch—Cavalry Women-Make Hit

NEW YORK, May 4.—The annual parade of the National Woman's party, which was held in New York city today, was a great success. The parade was carried off without a hitch, and the cavalry women made a hit.

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## URGENT APPEAL FOR FLOOD FUNDS

Failure of Congress to Approprate Money Means Army Relief Must Stop

NEED AT LEAST \$750,000

Fully 160,000 Persons in Devastated Districts Living on Soldiers' Rations

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The failure of Congress to pass a resolution appropriating \$750,000 for the relief of the flood victims in the Mississippi valley, has caused the army to stop its relief work in that region.

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HARRIET STANTON BLATCH. Under whose direction the great New York Suffragette parade of today was held.

## BATTLE IMMINENT NEAR EAGLE PASS

Rebels Hope Act Will Gain Recognition of Belligerency by United States

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## ORDAIN GOMEZ PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT

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Manicurist  
2d Floor

# THE HUB

WOMEN'S AND MISS' DEPT., SECOND FLOOR.

Manicurist  
2d Floor

## Sale of Fashionable Suits

In Our Ready-to-Wear Department Monday We Will Offer

25 Tailored Suits \$19.75  
Values to 28.50 for

Smart up-to-date Suits, in plain or fancy models, made of fashionable fabrics in desirable colorings, including plain serges and mixtures.

50 Tailored Suits \$24.50  
Values to \$30 for

A varied assortment of every new and desirable Spring fabric many of the newest cutaway effects, with novelty trimmed and strictly tailored styles.

## White Serge Suits

Nobbiest new Tailored Suits, in cream serges, whipcords and Bedford cords, also elegant serges and whipcords with black pin stripe. Variety of novelty effects as well as severely tailored styles. Suits \$22.50 and up to \$45.00

## Petticoats

Just received a new shipment of Petticoats, in a full and complete line of colors, in an elegant quality of messalines, colors in Irish green, copen, rose, cerise, white, pink, light blue, black and many other fancy shades. Regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 values. \$2.45 and \$3.75



## Colorado Library Assn. to Meet in Pueblo This Week

The Colorado Library Association will meet in Pueblo this week. The association is composed of librarians from various parts of the state. The meeting is being held at the Pueblo Hotel. The association will discuss various matters of interest to librarians, including the state of the library profession and the needs of the public. The meeting is expected to be a successful one.

shouldn't scratch paper be furnished? Should current periodicals be lent? Should the library have but one copy? Should current periodicals be lent? How many books should be lent at a time? What time should be charged? How much do fines amount to? Would it not be better to place the books of "special" public documents in separate compartments and put a dummy tag in the regular place when the document is not duplicated? A business.

### SCHOOL BOARD

(Continued From Page One)

The school board has decided to divide the city into two triangles for the purpose of having a better system of bus routes. The board has also decided to have a better system of bus routes. The board has also decided to have a better system of bus routes.

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## GRANDMOTHERS USED SAGE TEA

It is a well known fact that sage tea is a very good remedy for many ailments. It is especially good for the stomach and for the nerves. It is also good for the skin and for the hair. It is a very simple and easy to make. It is a very good remedy for many ailments.

## DISCHARGE OF GUN SETS FIRE TO SUICIDE'S CLOTHES

PUEBLO, May 4.—With a bullet through his heart and his clothing on fire, the lifeless body of Louis Abel, aged 35, thought to be a building contractor of Muskogee, Okla., was found on the outskirts of the city yesterday afternoon.

From all appearances Abel had fired the shot which ended his life. The clothing is supposed to have been set on fire by the discharge of the revolver. The body had been burned to a crisp in places.

STUART'S PLACE TO BE BURNED. The place where the body was found is supposed to be the site of a building which was to be burned. The building was to be burned by the owner of the building.

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## DEPOT STRIKE IN K. C.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4.—Work on the new \$5,000,000 Union station here was suspended today when the 1,000 union men employed there because some of the stone used had been procured from an Indiana company that employs stone cutters whose organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The officers of the International Stone cutters union demanded that the contractors pay out the members of the Indiana workmen. This was refused and all the union men working on the station were called out.

## DENVER LIQUOR HOUSE BURNS

DENVER, May 4.—A fire in the basement of the Sidney Fried Liquor Company, 1825 Welton street, shortly after midnight, this morning, for a time threatened the entire district with destruction. The flames shot up through a vacant rooming place on the second floor and quickly spread over the roof of adjoining buildings by the high wind.

The owner of the flames is not known. The school, across the street, was badly damaged by fire and water. Other portions of the building received little damage.

## WASHINGTON POLITICS

King County Republican Convention Indorses Both Roosevelt and La Follette

SEATTLE, Wash., May 4.—The King county Republican convention today elected 121 delegates to the state convention at Aberdeen May 15 to contest for the seats claimed by the delegates appointed by the King county executive committee before the primaries were held. The convention did not issue positive instructions but indorsed the candidacies of both Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Robert M. La Follette.

The division of 452 delegates from 16 counties is: Roosevelt, 103; Taft, 76; La Follette, 7; uninstructed, 13; contested, 163. Twenty three counties having 224 delegates have not reported. On the Democratic side the alignment has been changed by the decision of Wilson men in King county to accept no favors from the executive committee, which made an equal division of the 150 delegates to the state convention at Walla Walla among Wilson, Harmon, and Clark, and to stand or fall with the 106 delegates elected at the county convention held here Wednesday. This makes the division of 893 delegates from 35 counties: Clark, 226; Wilson, 124; Bryan, 88; Harmon, 3; doubtful, 134; contested, 122. Three counties having 21 delegates have not reported.

## OPERATION HAD TO REMOVE SPLINTERS FROM INTESTINES

DENVER, May 4.—An operation was performed at St. Luke's hospital last night on John Gross, the 5-year-old son of Fred Gross, an Eaton rancher, to remove a two-inch splinter which had pierced the boy's intestines in three places. It is believed the child will recover. The boy fell upon a board.

## CHILD "DEAD 4 HOURS" LIVES

JOHNSTOWN, Colo., May 4.—Believed for more than four hours to be dead, Mildred Jones, the 9-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. E. Jones, revived and will live. She had been eating a poisonous root commonly known as the Indian potato. This same root some weeks ago almost caused the death of three children attending the Welcome Hill school near here.

The little girl turned blind and went into convulsions before she entered her supposed death state. Samples of the root have been sent to the state board of health in Denver for analysis.

## SKIN TROUBLES VANISH WHEN POSLAM IS USED

Became or any skin affection treated with Poslam immediately becomes responsive, the skin is soothed and cooled, itching stops and the trouble grows less, until it finally disappears and the skin remains its normal color and texture. All skin diseases, including acne, tetter, psoriasis, piles, skin scale, salt rheum, barberry, itch and all other forms of it are quickly eradicated by Poslam. Minor troubles, such as pimples, red and inflamed noses, rashes, dandruff, complexion blemishes, etc., respond so readily that overnight treatment is often sufficient. Robinson Drug Co., Red Cross Pharmacy and all druggists sell Poslam (50 cents) and POSLAM SOAP, the beautifying skin soap (25 cents). For free sample of Poslam, write to the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 55th Street, New York City.

## Silver in Chests

You will find our chests of silver complete and satisfactory, and you may select a chest from a range of sizes in all the standard patterns. It is particularly important in selecting silver for wedding gifts to select silver of a standard design, to which additions may be made as occasion arises. Our reputation for engraving assures you of the right kind of work, for we specialize on engraving of wedding silver.

## The Johnson Jewelry Co.

"Reliable Jewelers"

## WANT STEWART FOR GOV.

(Continued From Page One) county recently is due to Mr. Stewart. Following are the resolutions adopted by the Colorado City Republican club:

### The Resolutions.

Be it resolved, By the Republican club of Colorado City, John B. Stewart, president, and J. P. Jackson, secretary, That we request and urge the Hon. Philip B. Stewart to become a candidate for governor of Colorado on the Republican ticket, and we pledge him our support and will do everything in our power to secure his nomination, believing him to be the man for the place, and knowing that there is a growing demand for him from all over the state; and

Be it further resolved, That J. K. Gregory, J. P. Jackson, P. J. Hamble, W. E. Benedict, F. J. Mack, Frank Wolff, and Bert Webb constitute a committee from the club to wait upon Mr. Stewart and present these resolutions to him expressing the unanimous sentiment of this organization, and urge upon him the necessity of his becoming the standard bearer of the Republican party in this state. Passed at the meeting on May 4, 1912. (Signed) JOHN B. STEWART, President. J. P. JACKSON, Secretary.

## SECOND EDITION OF ANNUAL

BOULDER, Colo., May 4.—The "Coloradoan," the annual of the State university, was issued today. It contains pictures of all fraternities, clubs, athletic teams and individual pictures of junior and senior classes, with group pictures of sophomores and freshmen. The annual sells at \$2.50. A second edition has been ordered.

## NEW MEMBERS FOR THE TITANIC MEMORIAL ASSN.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Oscar W. Underwood, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley and Mrs. Theodore Marchburg have become members of the committee of 100 of the Women's Titanic Memorial. The memorial will take the form of a permanent arch over some avenue of the capital.

## "The Store for Everybody"



## "The Store for the Home Outfit"



## "Better and Cheaper at The Peerless"

Trade Making and Friend Winning with splendid goods, irresistible prices and

## Liberal Credit

to suit every individual's pride, purse and convenience. A visit to our store will convince you of the truth of our assertions.

## The Peerless

208 N. Tejon, Opp. North Park

## PATENTS

Free report as to Patentability. Guide Book, New List Inventions Wanted and Prizes offered for inventions sent free. Patents advertised free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. Washington, D. C.

## GIRL WITH SUICIDAL MANIA CREMATES SELF

HENDERSON, Ky., May 4.—Watchful guardians kept weapons and poisons out of the reach of Helen Smith, 19 years old, of Oulton, Ky., who had a suicidal mania, so today she took matches and a can of coal oil to a secluded part of her father's home, where she saturated her clothing with the oil. Then she struck a match and ignited the dripping garments. As the flames enveloped her she screamed for help, but when found she was unconscious, burned black from head to foot. And died a few minutes later. She had been prevented from drowning herself in a pond a few hours previously.

# Pertinent and Important Information to Every Housefurnisher and Housekeeper!!

In closing out this enormous stock to quit business, the extent and variety of our carefully selected stock has surprised every buyer and visitor. We have on our floors at sacrifice prices choice selections from the famous factories of W. K. Cowan Co., Widdecomb, Nelson-Matter Co., Phoenix Furniture Co., and some three hundred other prominent manufacturers, including the much advertised Berkey & Gay Furniture Co., Ostermoor Mattresses, Macey Bookcases, etc., etc., etc.

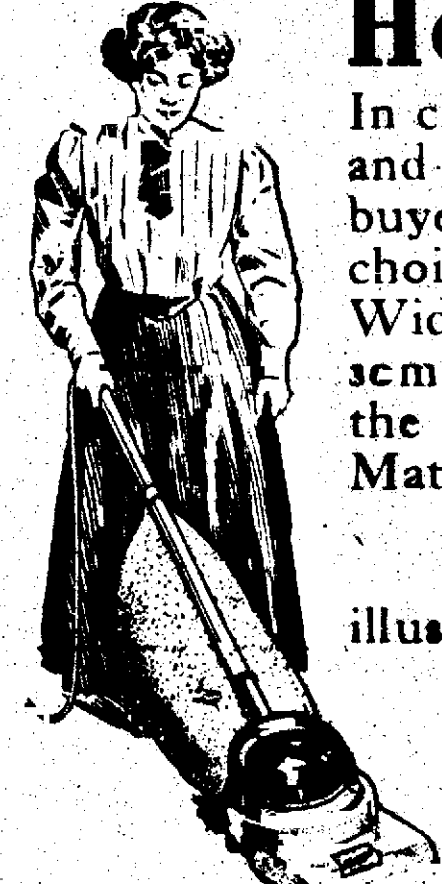
**The Hoover Suction Sweeper** illustrated here is certainly the best and most effective electric suction sweeper on the market, and we can furnish references to the important buildings in this city who have purchased and endorsed it.

**Porch Furniture** Reclining Chair, \$3.75 Swing Couch, \$6.50

**Brass Beds, 2-in. Posts, \$8.75, \$9.75, \$10.85, etc., etc., and Everything in Our Big Store at Cut Prices Plainly Marked**

# The Fred S. Tucker Furniture Co.

106-108 N. Tejon Street, Colorado Springs









# Bewitching Dances; Handsome Costumes at Kirmess

The magnificent Burns theater, with its artistic stage settings and new scenery, will be turned into a fairy palace on the evening of Friday, May 10, when the kirmess, the second presentation in the new theater, will be given. The dancing by beautiful girls and little misses and boys, all in fancy costumes that may well be called "creations," will provide an

be given by Dorothy Wood and Margaret Sturges. In the opening scene the shepherd has lost his sheep and is very despondent, and finally gives up in despair. The angel enters, and seeing him in his distress, tells him to follow her to the mountain. He pays no attention to her entreaties, and finally she urges him to take courage, and says that the sheep are not lost, and that she

Shepherd. These are dainty little French made in light, airy dresses, with tiny pink bows and most attractive little bouffant caps.

**THE GAVOTTE**  
(By Dorothy Drummond and Helen Drummond.)  
Costumes to be white ballet, with pink roses. This dance is very sweet, and full of refinement.

**A FRENCH COQUETTE DANCE**  
(By Gladys Burney.)  
This dance is highly aesthetic, with a suggestion of refinement. The costume is of white lace and satin, with a long and little French lace belt, and all the little French touches which make it truly charming. The little girl dances with marvelous self-possession and grace, and this is one of the most beautiful things on the program.

**THE PARANOL DANCE**  
(By Jeanette Hawkins.)  
An artistic little outdoor dance, with paranol and French ballet. Costume of fluffy lace and satin.

**THE COLUMBINE**  
(By Dorothy Wood.)  
A French dance, with beautiful costumes, representing the flower of Colorado.

**POLISH DANCE**  
(By Margaret Miller and Dorothy Wood.)  
The Polish dance is the same one given in the Mordkin Palace ballet, considered one of the most difficult dances on the program. The suits are white and gold, with white fur and boots.

**THE MOUNTAIN MARCH**  
(By Dorothy Drummond, Helen Drummond and Florence Knox.)  
The dance represents the mountain climber, the leader pulling the other two up the mountain. His costume is typical of the Alps. The dance is graceful and full of interest.

**THE HUNGARIAN CZARDASH**  
(By Bertha Amitt, Mary Casement, Eleanor Greenwood and Nancy Jackson.)  
This is the Hungarian dance in boots, Hungarian coats and bloomers. The costumes are very striking and characteristic.

**THE DOLL DANCE**  
(By Josephine Lower.)  
The little doll is carried on to the scene and wound up. After the little joints are sufficiently limbered, she enters into the dance. As the machinery runs down, the dance ceases. The little doll is dressed exactly like a French doll, with wig and French bows and all that goes to make up a real jointed doll.

**THE DAFFODILS**  
(By Irene Dyer, Katharine Carroll, Wilhelmina Stander, Christine Spindler, Louise Shoben, Ruth Wiley, Katharine Pettie and Peggy Jackson.)  
This will be the opening dance, with yellow ballet skirts covered with daffodils.

**THE PIROUETTE AND PIROETTE**  
(By Louise Shoben and Ruth Wiley.)  
The costumes of the dancers are most striking, being French, satin, clown suits, with the clown hats. The dance is lively and full of action.

**THE KITTEN DANCE**  
(By Gene Laffler, Jack Hawkins, Arthur Friedman, Grace Malone, Leslie Drummond, Virginia Kaufman, Josephine Lower and Frances Casement.)  
Two little kittens are dressed in kitten suits. As the curtain goes up they are found lying on the rug, asleep. During the little dance song, they awaken, rub their eyes, and begin to play. In a beautiful, rhythmic dance, at the end of the dance they become very drowsy and all fall asleep again. The costumes are very beautiful and represent white Angora kittens, with blue ribbons. All the cat's paw and curled up, eyes to the faint little tails.

**THE SAN SOCI DANCE**  
(By Mary Casement and Bertha Amitt.)  
The dance is thoroughly French and full of life, with the traditional ballet dress, fluffy and highly artistic.

**THE COMMUNISM**  
(By Josephine Lower and Smith Yates.)  
The costume is a flowered satin for the little model, and brown Russian costume for the wife. The dance is full of freedom and quick action.

**THE WIND AND WAVE**  
(By Margaret Sturges, Margaret Miller and Dorothy Wood.)  
These young girls interpret the waves being blown from side to side by the wind. The costumes are aqua, white, fluff and gauze, with crystals hanging from the skirts, which represent the drops of water.

Two professional dancers from Denver also will be in the program. These little girls are marvels in technique and grace. Carl Jones will dance a beautiful waltz from one of Chopin's waltzes, and Marie Kline will dance a "Thakowski" waltz. These little girls are only 9 years old, and, notwithstanding the fact that they have danced this sort of dancing, are sweet and childish and unsophisticated.

The "Bostons" will be done by two little children from Denver, Virginia Stander and Robert Hight. These little children are hardly out of the cradle, and being tiny for their age, are most attractive. The costumes are lavender satin and lace, with French lace and ribbon. The dance is a sweet and childish and unsophisticated.

A Russian Gavotte, by another little Denver couple, Jane Elizabeth Phillips and Linda Hamilton. These children have been many times written up in the Denver papers, and dance with great ease and self-possession. The costumes are white satin and gold.

**OIL PRODUCTION IS NOW 3,000 BARRELS DAILY**  
The production of the Midwest Oil Company in the Salt Creek district, Wyoming, has been increased to a total of 3,000 barrels a day by the opening of a new well with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day, according to Pres. O. H. Shepp. The refinery at Casper, which has a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day, will be enlarged to take care of 8,000 barrels. The total production of the company for April was more than 50,000 barrels. The company practically has captured the northwestern market, declares its officials, and one shipment last week amounted to 22 cars of kerosene and gasoline.

# The Greatest Clothing Sale on Record Is On With a Rush

Even in our enthusiasm over this Extraordinary Purchase we never anticipated such Tremendous Crowds such as are packing our Clothing and Shoe Departments at this time of writing. From the very moment our doors opened Saturday morning, every aisle in our Clothing and Shoe Departments has been jammed with eager, enthusiastic buyers. It was impossible to handle the crowd.

This is new, seasonable merchandise, direct from the manufacturers. Entire stock of a leading New York Clothing Manufacturer on sale at less than cost of production. We bought cheaper than ever before and so can you. The entire stock goes at unheard of prices. Going at prices that give two suits for the price of one. Come and see for yourself. It is a sale that comes once in a lifetime. Let nothing keep you away.

LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3	LOT 4
\$11.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits, well made, fine worsteds	\$12.50 and \$13.50 Men's and Young Men's Suits, an exceptional offering	\$15.00 and \$16.50 Men's and Young Men's Suits, all wool suiting, black and blue included	\$18.00 and \$22.50 Men's and Young Men's Suits, well tailored, latest styles
\$5.75	\$7.75	\$9.75	\$11.75

# A. SHAPIRO Strictly Union Store

LOT 5	For Shoes and Hats	LOT 6
\$25.00 and \$28.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits, extra fine tailor made, finest fabrics, serges included	See Us As Big a Reduction in Shoes and Hats as in Clothing.	\$8.00 Young Men's two-piece Suits A few left \$3.45
\$14.25		

# A. SHAPIRO 19-21 E. Huerfano



A few of the babies in charge of their nurses at the Children's hospital, in and of which the beautiful Kirmess Dance carnival will be given at the Burns theater next Friday evening.

evening of amusement the like of which has not been seen in this city except on a comparatively small scale. It will be a carnival of light, color, music and beauty, combined with the witching rhythm of motion as exemplified in the graceful and inspiring folk dances common to Hungary, Poland, Russia and France. Some of the young folks are to present a boundary and mythological dances in which the reproduction is left entirely to the motion of the swaying bodies, the setting movements of the dance and the imagination of the spectator. One of the most beautiful of these is known as "The Shepherd and the Angel," presented by Miss Dorothy Wood and Miss Margaret Sturges. Two of the most beautiful young ladies and accompanied their entire city. A description of this dance and the other numbers on the program follows.

**THE SHEPHERD AND THE ANGEL**  
A pantomime interpretation back to

# WILL GIVE \$500 TO SICK READERS OF THE GAZETTE

Indiana Scientist Who Originated the Now Famous "Home Treatment" Offers Large Package Free to Sick and Ailing

In order that every reader of The Gazette may have the opportunity to test this celebrated medicine, the now famous Indiana scientist, who has been successful in curing thousands of cases of various ailments, has decided to give a large package of his medicine to every reader of this paper who writes him a letter stating that he has been suffering from some ailment, and that he has been unable to get better by other means. This offer is made for the purpose of giving a trial to every reader of this paper who writes him a letter stating that he has been suffering from some ailment, and that he has been unable to get better by other means. This offer is made for the purpose of giving a trial to every reader of this paper who writes him a letter stating that he has been suffering from some ailment, and that he has been unable to get better by other means.

# Compon A-90 For Free Proof Treatment

Dr. Jas. W. Kidd, Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
Please send me a Test Course of Treatment for my case, free and postage paid, just as you promise.

Name.....  
Postoffice..... State.....  
Street or R. F. D. No.....  
Age..... How long afflicted?.....

Make a check (X) before diseases you have: two crosses (XX) before the one from which you suffer most.

Headache	Bladder Trouble	Female Weakness
Stomach	Worms	Womb Trouble
Coughing	Chronic Cough	Irregular Periods
Piles	Menstrual Pain	Delayed Periods
Diarrhea	Hay Fever	Hot Flashes
Indigestion	Heart Trouble	Bearing Down Pains
Stomach Trouble	Four Circulation	Leucorrhoea

Give any other symptoms on a separate sheet. Correspondence in all languages.

# Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers for the week ending May 3, 1912, as reported for The Gazette by Wills, Spackman & Kent:

W. L. White et al. to Anna E. Kellerman, part L. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

# Many Speakers to Be at Forward Conference

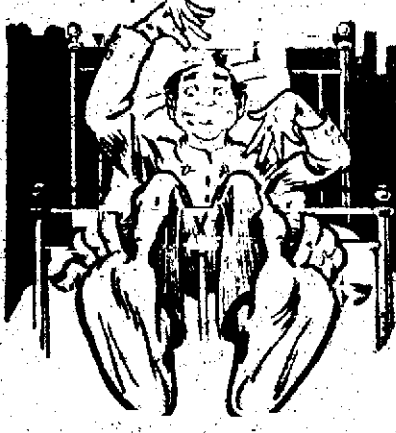
The committee of 50 in charge of the convention of the Men and Religion Forward Movement for Colorado Springs is busy arranging for speakers and programs for the dates already mentioned, May 19 and 20. The team of speakers from Denver will be asked to visit Colorado Springs at this time. The speakers probably will be as follows:

Dr. D. D. Forsyth, evangelist; Dr. F. H. Hall, social service; Dr. F. T. Bailey, Bible study; Jesse Arnold, boys' work; Harold Moore, missions.

These men will occupy various pulpits of the city squares, May 19, and will conduct the institutes, representing the five departments of work May 20. The ministers of the city are requested to enroll the men of their congregation for the various institutes to be held Monday so that each church may get the full message of the movement. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the Ministerial meeting tomorrow morning, at which time the coming convention will be discussed.

# Easy to Get Rid of Corns THIS Way.

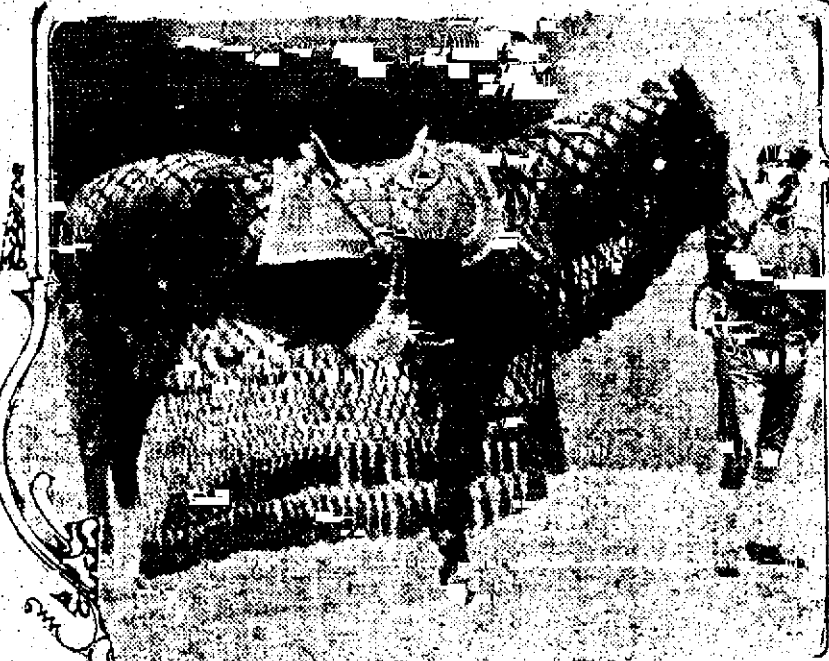
"GETS-IT" the New Corn Cure. Guaranteed.



"GETS-IT" is the new plan corn cure that will surely surprise you the very first time you use it. It is so simple, painless, quick and sure in its action.

It shrivels up the corn, wart, callous or bunion, separates them from the true flesh, the corn comes off, and there you are, with feet that feel positively like new. "GETS-IT" never hurts as they used to in your "barefoot" days.

The most remarkable feature is that "GETS-IT" does not harm or turn raw the healthy flesh as other preparations do. It is as safe as water. No more plasters, bandages, or salves. "GETS-IT" is sold at drug stores at 25¢ a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by L. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.



In Mourning for His Master. The above photograph shows "Pet," the favorite horse of the late Gen. Frederick Dent Durr, draped in a mourning veil, as he appeared in the cortege which escorted his dead master from Governor's Island to the train that bore the body to its final resting place in West Point. It will be noticed that the old military custom has been observed, that of the veiling the riding boots in the stirrups of the riderless horse.

and on vegetable gardens. Special arrangements have been made for water for these lots. Class three is for well kept home premises, and includes all ground from curb to the back of the alley.

The size or pretentiousness of the contestants' residences will not be considered. It is suggested by the society that which be used to cover fences and unsightly buildings, and pastures be planted to hang over walls and terraces. A family may enter in more than one class.

The contestants are urged to prepare exhibits for the El Paso County Horticultural show, and parents are requested to urge children to compete.

# PAVING POSTOFFICE ALLEY

The Guaranty Paving Company of this city, having secured the contract for paving the driveway and court in the rear of the federal building, started work yesterday morning and will reach it to completion. The paving, which will cost \$350, will be one of the last improvements on the federal building and its grounds that will be made to make them modern and up to date in every way.

# COLORED GIRL IS MARRIED. ALMOST

The endeavors of a colored Romeo to induce his innamorata to marry him were the occasion for much subdued amusement among employees at the court house yesterday. The dusky

# S.S.S. CURES SKIN DISEASES

The cause of all skin diseases can be traced to some humor or acid in the blood; the cuticle is always healthy where the circulation is free from impurities. When the blood is infected with acid or unhealthy matter, it cannot perform its natural work of nourishing the skin, regulating its temperature and preserving its normal softness, pliability and healthfulness. Instead it irritates and inflames the delicate fibres and tissues around the pores and glands and produces some of the many forms of skin diseases. The itching and stinging so often accompanying skin affections are produced by the deposit from the blood of the acid humors with which it is filled. Into the sensitive membranous flesh lying just beneath the outer covering, scratching the outer skin affords no relief from the itching and burning. S.S.S. cures Skin Diseases of every character by purifying the blood. It goes down into the circulation and removes the humors or acids which are causing the trouble, builds up the weak, acid blood, and permanently cures every variety of skin affection. Local applications can only soothe the never cure because they do not reach the blood. S.S.S. goes right into the circulation, reaches the trouble and cures it by removing the cause. Buy on Retail Druggists and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWISS SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA.



**Wilbur's**

# 21 Elegant Costumes

Valued up to \$175 Each

Will be disposed of this week at a small fraction of original prices. Imported models and adaptations from designs originated by world-famous artists. Gowns exactly appropriate for afternoon and evening functions of every description, calling for dress at the theater, etc. Just 21 of these dresses, every one a work of art and many a one the extreme of fashion in its class.

Just one at  
\$55.00, \$77.50,  
\$137.50, \$110.00,  
\$135.00, \$132.00,  
\$125.00, \$117.50,  
\$175.00, \$148.00,  
\$158.00, \$138.50.

Just two each but  
all different at  
\$95.00, \$97.50,  
\$115.00

Just three, but all  
different models,  
at  
\$85.00

**This  
Sale**

**\$38.50**

for any  
costume  
quoted  
opposite.

Don't miss one of the greatest bargain events ever presented in this or any other locality.

## 50 High Class Suits

Valued at \$30 and \$35 Each

**A special purchase** from one of the most reliable makers in the business—a manufacturer who supplies us regularly with many of our better lines of tailored garments. This special purchase includes some of the greatest values we have ever owned—values fully up to the quotations above—and the assortment is such that every woman will find just what she wants. Included with this lot are many stock garments selling regularly at \$30.00, \$32.50 and \$35.00, all at the uniform price of

**\$22.50**

## Irish Crochet Neckwear

Here's a sale you should attend by all means if in the least interested in this class of merchandise. Most of these pieces are our own importation and are marked regularly at much less than the usual prices attached to genuine Irish crochet. During this sale choose from a big assortment of collars, stocks, yokes, jabots, etc., at **ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.**

## Knox Inimitable Hats

Knox has always been an originator, never a copier. Always a leader, never a follower. The woman who buys a Knox hat is certain of exclusiveness. Knox creations of today may be copied tomorrow, but the "copy jacks" are welcome—tomorrow Knox will have something new. Knox hats are the productions of artistic fingers and brains and the work of real artists can not be reproduced. Tailored and Trimmed Hats.

### News of Local Courts

In the Beavan divorce case, the defendant yesterday filed notice that she would call up for hearing Monday morning the motion for a new trial made by the plaintiff.

At the request of the district attorney's office the case against Terenzi, an employe at the Woodmen home, was dismissed in Justice Dunnington's court. He was charged with assault.

Sheriff John Anderson of Douglas county has furnished the police with a list of all the tramps who have been picked up by tramps.

Marion Sturms, an employe of Albert Balcock of Ivywild, started out Friday night on a trip to Colorado City, incidentally taking along his employer's horse and buggy. When Balcock arose yesterday morning and found his horse, buggy and hired man gone, he notified the police. They picked up Sturms yesterday afternoon.

**Omega Oil**  
FOR  
**Rheumatism and Lumbago**  
Usually one or two rubbings with this wonderful Oil will give relief. Small bottle 10c; large bottle 25c; 50c.

### Death and Funerals

The funeral of Mrs. Agnes C. Tilton will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence, 318 East Williams street, the Rev. Samuel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Holland of Greeley, a warm friend of the students of the State Teachers college, and well known in this city, died at her home, April 29, after a long illness. She showed especial kindness to many of the young women students of the college.

The funeral of William W. Clark, who died yesterday morning at 1720 South Cascade avenue, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the undertaking rooms of Fairleys and Law. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The funeral of Emily D. Klatt will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the undertaking rooms of Fairleys and Law. The Rev. Mr. Riley of the Friends church will officiate. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The funeral of Charles B. Ferrin yesterday purchased a Rauch & Lang electric car. The machine has an extra long wheel base for an electric, 91 inches, and is built upon new, beautiful, straight lines. Five speeds, with an accelerator, are provided, and the interior of the car is fitted with every convenience. It cost \$3,000.

### SLEEPING PORCHES IN COLO. SPRINGS CITED

An article of special interest to Colorado Springs residents appears in the May number of Suburban Life, on "The Benefits of the Sleeping Porch." It is written by Theodore M. Fisher of this city and is accompanied by photographs of the residence of E. W. Cuddihy, Theodore F. DeWitt of Broadmoor and others. It explains the uses and advantages of the sleeping porch, which is so generally a feature of the construction of Colorado Springs residences. It is pointed out that the sleeping porch is now used by many healthy people, the year round, as well as by invalids. The benefits of sleeping in the open air are discussed and the directions for the construction of an ideal sleeping porch are given.

### NEW RAILROAD FOLDER

F. C. Matthews, general passenger agent of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad system, has issued a new pictorial folder of the views along the Short Line and in the Cripple Creek district. There are 14 colored pictures, regarded as the best that the Short Line has ever gotten out. In addition, new contour and birds-eye maps have been published. The pamphlets will be widely distributed.

### BUYS NEW ELECTRIC

Charles B. Ferrin yesterday purchased a Rauch & Lang electric car. The machine has an extra long wheel base for an electric, 91 inches, and is built upon new, beautiful, straight lines. Five speeds, with an accelerator, are provided, and the interior of the car is fitted with every convenience. It cost \$3,000.

### JUDGE LINDSEY

TO SPEAK HERE

Will Discuss Initiative Measures at Chamber of Commerce Friday Night.

Judge R. B. Lindsey of Denver will speak at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Friday evening May 3, under the auspices of the Civic League. He will explain the initiative measures which the Direct Legislation League plans to bring to a vote of the people next fall. The eight amendments, for which petitions will be circulated throughout the state and for which the Direct Legislation League is working in Colorado Springs, will be discussed. The meeting will be open to the public, and as large an attendance as possible is hoped for, as the measures are considered important. The officers of the Direct Legislation League and others are doing everything possible to further the circulation of the petitions. The Civic League does not stand behind all of the measures, but wishes to have them discussed in this city in a public meeting.

The recall of judicial decisions, the questions arising over the alleged amendment of the city charter of Colorado Springs, Grand Junction and Pueblo will be brought up at the meeting, and the question "whether we have a right to be non-partisan in our city affairs" will be taken up. Before the people can have free use of the initiative and referendum it is necessary that these measures be submitted and passed on by the people at the November election. The bills to be discussed next Friday night are as follows:

**The Procedure Bill.** Being an amendment to the constitution, simplifying the method of submitting popular questions to the people.

A law providing for the pamphlet form of presenting such measures to the people. This measure follows the Oregon plan, with some additions and improvements suggested by the reform leaders in Oregon.

**The Recall.** This is a comprehensive and far-reaching amendment to the constitution, providing for the recall of any state or county officer, including the judges of all the courts, for any cause that the people consider proper and sufficient.

An amendment to the constitution providing for an appeal to the people from the decision of the supreme court, declaring any law unconstitutional. This is also known as the recall of decisions bill, which puts the final word in the people's hands in the courts to say what shall be and what shall not be constitutional.

**The School Amendment.** This is an amendment to article 20 of the constitution, giving people in cities of the first and second class home rule in matters of school government. As it is now, the schools are run by the legislature, and the big moneyed interests of the state have school government largely in their control of the legislature. This amendment permits the people of the cities to pass their own laws concerning their schools. It also has a sweeping provision providing that school funds shall be given to the public by public assemblies, and for the discussion of their social, political, business and economic subjects. Because the people are daring to take over their own schools from the special interests, this amendment will perhaps meet with its bitter and violent opposition as any proposed amendment to the constitution ever encountered in this state.

**The Contempt Amendment.** An amendment to the constitution limiting the powers of courts in cases of contempt of court, and disqualifying judges in the presence of the court itself. It takes away from the court the right to punish for contempt those who contempt upon their conduct or decisions. For instance, it could make a Judge Whitford impossible. If this amendment passes, no judge would have the power to put a laboring man in jail because he dared to criticize the action of the court.

**The Machine Ballot.** This is a law that abolishes the present machine, horse-ridden type of ballot. This ballot has been called by more desperate by the machine than any other instrumentality of its kind. The ballot permits the designation of a candidate's party after his name, but forbids straight ticket voting, requiring the voter to plan an X after the name of the candidate he votes for. It has a limited educational qualification, which is intended to head off such practices as those of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company in voting the ignorant, penurious class of men in certain parts of the state who, in most instances, are not yet citizens.

A law permitting the state to own and operate its own coal mines.

A law providing for a state public utility commission, board or court, to fix rates and regulate the issues of stock of all corporations.

**PENSION DAY.** Yesterday was pension day at the county clerk's office, in the neighborhood of 200 pensioners appearing at the office to have "coupons" certified. Four clerks were kept busy nearly all day attending to the pensioners.

**FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS**  
A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Leaving Their Homes.  
We have a N. A. M. that will cure asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing, or recent development, or whether it is a permanent or occasional chronic asthma, our method is an absolute cure. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your occupation, you will get relief from your asthma in your own home.

**FREE ASTHMA COUPON.** FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 25 C, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, New York.  
Send free trial of your method to:

## The Great Fashion Event!

# Nemo WEEK

### Visit Our Corset Department

Some women can wear almost any corset; but a majority actually NEED the SPECIAL SERVICE that Nemo Corsets ALONE can give.

For that reason, "Nemo Week" has become an event of national importance, for it is the time when ALL of the new Nemo Corset Specialties and the new Nemo inventions for the year are shown in full variety in the principal stores all over the country.

### Come This Week and See The Newest Nemo Models

"Nemo Week" is especially interesting this year because of the wonderful NEW MODELS and the great IMPROVEMENTS in several of last year's favorites. Too many styles to describe in detail; but please remember that

### We have Nemos for Every Figure From Very Slender to Extra-Stout

and we're anxious to show them to you. Come and learn all about NEMO STYLE, COMFORT and ECONOMY this week, in our Corset Department.



Expert Corsetiere to serve you and tell you the correct model for your figure.

**The Feltz Co.**

### REMO'S OFFICES

The Hutchinson-Bill Land Sales company, to facilitate the growth of its business, has removed its offices from the rooms above the Alhambra to the fourth floor of the First National Bank building. This company will conduct a general real estate business in the future, in addition to its land sales.

The company now has a party in the building where many Colorado Springs people have purchased tracts of land through its agency. The L. L. Leroy Trust is a company recently from California, where the company is conducting box purchases.

### Societies and Clubs

A stated communication of Tejon lodge No. 104, A. F. and A. M., will be held at Masonic temple tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. Visiting Masons are cordially invited.

The Minerva society of Colorado college will entertain the alumnae chapter at a Masopole dance in the lounge next Thursday from 8 to 8 o'clock. There will be no meeting of the alumnae Tuesday.

Zabudovich R. S. M. will hold an assembly Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Work in the Royal Masters degree.

The National Protective league will give a May basket social Wednesday evening in the Majestic hall. A program of music and literary numbers will be given. The women are requested to bring baskets.

Lame back is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the back, for which you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers.

**THE Busy Corner**  
PHONE M. 4

## Another Demonstration of Our Lower Prices

### A Special For the Week

A 25c tube Violet Dulce Cold Cream and A 25c box Violet Dulce Talcum Powder Both for **35c**

**Harmony Intense Lavender Smelling Salts**

A refined, lasting and invigorating combination of lavender and ammonia. This superior preparation is sold only at the Rexall Store.

25c and 50c Sizes

**Rexall Eye-Glass Cleaner**

For removing grease, dirt and other visual obstructions from eye glasses, spectacles and microscopes. It doubles the efficiency of lenses. Price 25c

**Luxurious Harmony Skin Cream**

A new skin preparation, designed for making the skin soft and beautiful.

Price 75c

50c jar Pompeian Massage Cream  
25c jar Sanitol Face Cream  
50c jar De Mirador Face Cream  
25c jar De Mirador Face Cream  
50c bottle Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream  
50c Sempre Giovine

**De Miracle Improved Removes Hair**  
\$1.00 size; cut price..... 79c  
\$2.00 size; cut price..... 1.69  
50c size De Miracle Cream..... 32c  
25c size De Miracle Cream..... 17c  
De Miracle Soap, 3 bars..... 25c

## The Robinson Drug Co.

"THE REXALL STORE" PHONE M. 4 THE BUSY CORNER











This is positively the biggest value-giving event in the history of business annals of this city. Merchandise in every department has been mercilessly underpriced.

# The Peltz Co.

on hand, only to be sold, according to get your share of this bargain. Get in line, as it is a limited quantity for your quick selection and the clerk engaged to give you the best of attention.

# Hundreds of Shrewd Buyers Are Attending Our Monster STOCK REDUCTION SALE

## It Will Be Continued Tomorrow With Almost Complete Stock to Choose From

*That the people of this vicinity appreciate genuine value giving was evidenced by the throng of eager buyers who attended the opening of our gigantic stock reduction sale yesterday. We are placing \$75,000 worth of new Spring merchandise on sale at reductions of from 10% to 50% and those who were here yesterday will be the first on hand tomorrow morning. This sale is compelled on account of the backwardness of the season which finds us with complete stocks which we must move at once regardless of profits. If you were not in attendance Saturday come tomorrow with the expectation of getting the biggest values ever offered.*

### Domestic Staples 'Way Low

100 pieces standard prints, light and dark colors. Stock reducing sale, (limit 20 yards)..... **5c**  
25 pieces 10c soft finished bleached muslin..... **7½c**  
Standard apron check gingham, all colors..... **6c**  
Standard table oil cloths, in colors only (no white), per yd. **15c**  
72x90 50c hemmed sheet, with seam..... **39c**  
18x36 huck towel, per dozen **95c**; each..... **8c**  
10c Zephyr dress gingham, all styles..... **8½c**  
10c bleached and unbleached crash..... **8½c**

Other Goods in This Department Reduced From  
**10 to 50 Per Cent**

**Positively Every Dollar's Worth of This Great Stock on Sale at 10 to 50% Reductions. NOTHING RESERVED**

### Basement Bargains

8 bars Swift's Pride Laundry soap..... **25c**  
6 foot Opaque window shade, spring roller, for..... **19c**  
10c pint bottle blueing or ammonia for..... **5c**  
Entire stock of remnants in basement, consisting of cotton or wool, ¼ off the regular reduced prices.

### Dress Goods and Silks Prices Smashed

\$1.25 bolt English long cloth..... **95c**  
50c and 65c novelty dress goods..... **39c**  
Dress goods, values up to 50c..... **25c**  
20 pieces, all wool dress goods, novelties and plain colors. Values up to \$1.00..... **50c**  
36-inch mercerized satens, all colors..... **15c**  
Entire stock lace curtains reduced from 10 to 50 per cent.  
One lot of 19c and 12½c figured lawns for..... **5c**  
One lot of 15c and 18c figured lawns for..... **10c**  
50c and 65c plain China silks for..... **39c**  
75c and 85c plain taffeta silks for..... **59c**  
50c plain messaline silks for..... **42c**  
Yard wide lining satins, guaranteed for 2 seasons..... **30c**  
All other silks and dress goods and everything in this department reduced from 10 to 50 per cent.

### Noteworthy Values in Ribbons

Mill remnants of all silk and satin ribbons, in all widths, best quality, the finest values we ever offered:  
Nos. 5, 7 and 9 for, yard..... **3c**  
Nos. 12, 16 and 22 for, yard..... **5c**  
Nos. 40, 60 and 80 for, yard..... **10c**  
Nos. 100, 150 and up to 6 inches wide for, yard..... **15c**  
All other ribbons in stock at a reduction of from 10 to 50 per cent.

### Loud Price Echoes from the Glove Department



Listen to These Reductions

Ladies' 12 button Tasma silk gloves, double tipped, black or white, regular price 75c, for..... **59c**

Ladies' 16 button Tasma silk gloves; regular price 85c, for..... **69c**  
Ladies' two-clasp Tasma silk gloves, black or white, double tipped; regular price 50c, for..... **39c**  
16 button heavy silk gloves; regular \$1.25, for..... **89c**  
Ladies' 16 button chamourette gloves, in natural or white; regular price 75c, for..... **50c**  
One special lot of 55c white hse gloves to close, at..... **19c**  
Other gloves reduced from 10 to 50 per cent.

### Dainty Laces and Embroideries at Prices That Talk

One lot of best wash laces, consisting of vals and linen torchons, at..... **4c**  
One lot of extra fine vals, linen torchons and clunys, at..... **8½c**  
Our entire stock of embroideries, insertions, flouncings and all-overs will be on sale at a reduction of from 10 to 50 per cent.

### Rare Price News on New Style Corsets



New style 50c corsets, fine values for..... **39c**  
New style 65c corsets, see these for..... **48c**  
New style 75c corsets only..... **59c**  
Sorosis \$1.00 corsets, extra value..... **89c**  
Reduzyou \$1.50 corsets reduced to..... **90c**  
One gross children's gray hose supporters, regular 10c, for only..... **5c**  
Other corsets and articles in this department 10 per cent to 50 per cent reductions.

### Irresistible Prices on Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments

We place on sale 25 ladies' suits made of all wool serge; some are plain tailored, others are **KAUF** with **large collar** and cuffs, jackets lined with a guaranteed satin lining; some are trimmed black silk braid and sailor collars, skirts are made with high girdle and new side effects; comes in black, navy, tan and cream. Our special at \$15.00; really worth \$18.00. While they last, stock reducing price..... **\$9.98**  
25 dozen petticoats made of good striped gingham and plain black square glass. Stock reducing price..... **48c**  
200 dress skirts, including all our white serge skirts, worth up to \$7.50; **\$4.98** stock reducing sale

50 new spring house and street dresses, made of best quality percales and linene, trimmed with a combination of chambray and bands of same material on neck, sleeves and skirt. Comes in all colors, sells regular \$1.50; stock reducing price..... **98c**  
50 odd dress skirts, made of all wool materials, sold up to \$6.00; stock reducing price..... **\$2.98**  
50 riding skirts, made of khaki material, sold up to \$6.00; stock reducing sale..... **\$1.98**  
All other ready-to-wear garments reduced 10 to 50 per cent.



### Stirring Prices Hosiery & Underwear

Ladies' 35c quality union suits, tight knee or umbrella style, at..... **25c**  
Children's M waist union suits, boys or girls taped and button, long sleeve and ankle length, ages 2 to 12 years. Regular 50c for..... **30c**  
All other goods in this department reduced from 10 to 50 per cent.  
Ladies black hose, 3 pairs **25c**  
Men's Rockford socks, blue and brown mixed..... **5c**  
Children's black hose, double knee, heel and toe, all sizes, 3 pair for..... **25c**  
Children's hose, extra heavy, with triple knee, double heels and toes, 12½c to 18c values, for..... **10c**  
Broken lines mercerized ladies' hose, 25c values for..... **15c**



### Hotel and Rooming House Managers

When you read these offerings and the many others that will appear in the daily papers you will be convinced of the fact that it will pay you and pay you most liberally to attend this sale, where your dollars will stretch like rubber. Go through this list carefully and note what a wonderful opportunity this sale affords to buy just the new things that you need for spring and summer at end of the season prices.

### 100 Parasols and Rain Umbrellas, vals. up to \$1.35 for 95c



### Economy Prices on Small Wares

10c cake Bonabell's gentle soap for..... **7c**  
10c fancy barrettes for..... **10c**  
Hair nets with elastic for..... **8c**  
20c package white cotton tape for..... **5c**  
25c quality pyrolin comb..... **15c**  
Embroidered wash belts, pearl buckle, for..... **9c**  
50c package commercial envelopes..... **3c**  
50c package wire hair pins for..... **8c**  
10c quality kid curlers for..... **5c**  
10c cake castle soap..... **5c**  
4-oz bottle hydrogen peroxide..... **1-8c**  
25c and 35c hair brushes for..... **15c**  
10c cake tar soap for..... **5c**  
50c leather handbag..... **39c**  
50c tenaton shears for..... **28c**  
Hundreds of other items in notions and small wares at a reduction of from 10 to 50 per cent.

### Every Item Guaranteed as Stated

And money cheerfully refunded on any unsatisfactory purchase. We strive continually and persistently to maintain the public's confidence and it is to merit, secure and retain this, through absolute protection to our patrons, in courtesy, price, quality and a liberal spirit of righting any wrong. Get to know us!  
We start this sale with a determination to make it a long-remembered event. Come for your share of the good things offered.



# New Styles

COMING IN BY EXPRESS EACH DAY

The new up-to-the-minute fabrics. The new styles at reasonable prices.

All wool, dependable colorings, good workmanship. Serviceable trimmings. Special this week.

## \$18

400 suits the best we have ever shown for this price.

See our special Blue Serge Suits \$15

# Robbins

BY THE CORNER

## Colorado City DEPARTMENT

For good coal quick, call W. 32, C. M. Sherman.

J. H. Griffin left yesterday for Fort Ruff, Kan., for a month's visit with relatives.

Dr. R. H. Robbings and family have moved into their new cottage at Third street and Colorado avenue.

J. C. Pellock and family, who have been spending the winter in the east, have returned and are living at 1708 Colorado avenue.

The Ladies Aid society of the Congregational church will give a luncheon and social at the church Thursday evening, May 16, at the church.

The sewing circle of the Glen Eyrie chapter, O. E. S., will meet with Messrs. James Dunn, Williams and Hamble, at the home of Mrs. P. J. Hamble, 828 Colorado avenue, Friday afternoon.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Omsted of Denver will meet the newly elected committee of the church, in the rectory following the service tonight, at the Church of the Good Shepherd.

A fence has been built around the city gravel pits by Street Commissioner Kelly, who says that anyone taking gravel without permission will be fined.

The Women's Study club will meet tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. H. P. Daniels. Papers will be given on "John Burroughs" and "Law Wallace." A program of special music will be given.

George Wetherwax has been awarded the contract to carry the mail between the Midland and Rio Grande depots and the Colorado City postoffice. He will begin his duties tomorrow morning.

At the smoker given Friday night at the W. O. W. club, that would not smoke were given the members by J. R. Thrasher and Earl Moor. After using up several boxes of matches trying to light the "stogies," the smokers

found expression to their feelings in giving the smokers an initiation of a new sort, calculated to prevent future jokes of the kind.

The Young Men's Republican club rooms in the Standard club building on Colorado avenue, will be formally opened this afternoon. A large number of tickets are being sold to the banquet which will be given by the club Friday night.

John Clark, bartender in Jacob Schmidt's saloon, was arrested by Constable Cruz yesterday morning for striking Mark von Burlew over the head with a bologna sausage. It is said that the count persisted in sampling the free lunch, against the orders of the bartender. The case will be heard Tuesday afternoon in Justice Faulkner's court.

### COLORADO CITY CHURCHES

Methodist—Rev. G. H. Stuntz, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Class meeting, 10:45 a. m. Sermon, 11 a. m. Junior league, 2 p. m. Senior and Intermediate leagues, 6:30 p. m. Sermon, 7:30 p. m.

Free Methodist—Rev. J. H. Harey, pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 7 p. m.

Congregational—Rev. C. W. Duncan, pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Communion service, 11 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. At the evening service the pastor will take the theme, "The Macedonian Cry for Help." Prayer meeting and Bible study, 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday evening. Everybody welcome.

Baptist, Rev. G. C. Crees, pastor. Sunday school, 9:50 a. m. I. A. Frote, superintendent. Morning service, 11 a. m. Evening sermon at 7:30 o'clock. B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m.

Brethren—Rev. L. H. Root, pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Sermon, 11 a. m. Christian Workers' meeting, 7 p. m. Evening sermon at 7:30 o'clock.

Christian—Rev. J. J. Hutchinson, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Morning service, 11 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Evening service, 7:45 p. m.

Church of the Good Shepherd—Rev. Vincent Owen Penley, priest-in-charge. The fourth Sunday after Easter. Sunday school begins promptly at 10 a. m. Celebration of holy communion with sermon, 11 a. m. Subject, from the epistle, "One Swift and Two Slows." The bishop of Colorado will be present at the evening service and will preach and confirm the class presented. Service this Sunday evening will begin at 7:45 o'clock.

### Personal Mention

L. G. Stell of Omaha is a guest at the Alamo hotel.

H. S. Fairchild, who is now in Chicago, is expected to return about May 15.

Prof. Roland R. Thleston of Dartmouth college, is a guest at the Star ranch.

Miss Anna Hogan, deputy county clerk of Teller county, is at the Alamo hotel.

Dr. J. F. Might, who spent the winter at the Star ranch, has returned to his home in Charleot, Pa.

W. H. Cundey, of the Denver and Rio Grande, has gone to California in charge of one of the Shriner's special.

Mr. and Mrs. Verber Z. need have sailed from Genoa for the Black sea, and will spend most of the summer in Russia.

Mrs. A. Oberdorfer is expected home tomorrow evening after a three months' visit with relatives and friends in the east.

Dr. Ida A. Fritz, who has been visiting her husband at Amarillo, Tex., for the last two months, has returned to Colorado Springs.

Miss Rose Davidson of Fredricktown, Pa., a national organizer of the W. C. T. U., is spending her vacation at Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Mrs. Clayton H. Todd of Africa, Ind., is here for a visit with her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Todd, supervisor and teacher of domestic science at the Y. W. C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Grimwood of 1924 North Teton street, have returned from California, where they have been for a two months' trip.



MRS. AVA WILLING ASTOR.

First and divorced wife of John Jacob Astor, the multimillionaire hero-victim of the Titanic disaster, who is in New York, but who did not attend the funeral yesterday of her former husband.

Wood took her mother, Mrs. Wiley, to California for her health.

Mrs. H. E. McMillin, 541 North Pine street, who came here several weeks ago because of the death of her father, J. W. Robbins, will leave tomorrow for her home in Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Spicer have returned from their honeymoon trip and have taken rooms at the Antlers. Mr. Spicer is treasurer of the Shields-Morley Grocery company.

WEDDING—William E. Wingett of Denver and Mrs. Adie H. Ellender of Newark, Del., were married last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Curtis of 20 East Washington street. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Curtis and has been in Colorado Springs but a short time. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

It would surprise you to know of the great good that is being done by Chamberlain's Tablets. Darius Downey, of Newburg Junction, N. B., writes, "My wife has been using Chamberlain's Tablets and finds them very effective and doing her lots of good." If you have any trouble with your stomach or bowels give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.

### POINTS FOR THE MONOTONE GIRL

From the Washington Herald. The monotone girl is well-known. Sometimes she is effective, occasionally monotonous. All depends upon the girl's artistic sense and knowledge of her own coloring.

The woman who has not much of an income does well to be a monotone girl. The initial cost may stagger her. It is not cheap to have all one's belongings match or harmonize. Once they do, there are wide possibilities in handovers. Last year's hat or frock is much more possible when one never wears anything but blue or black, and white or various shades of brown.

In adopting a color make sure it is yours. Because you read somewhere that brown is the best setting for the red-headed girl do not become "the brown lady" forthwith. You may be the red-headed type that is not clear of pink and white in complexion, then will brown make your skin ruddier and your eyes duller than nature intended.

If you are a monotone girl, select a color that is not "fancy." No one denies the attractiveness of "the pink lady" on the stage; on the street or at market she is sure to look bad style. If you feel pink is your color, use touches of it freely; do not dress like a summer sunset the year around.

Contour must also be taken into account. Fern and brown tones may play up your hair and eyes, also your flesh. The fat woman always looks fatter with this color scheme, even in the hands of an artist.

Service durability must not be overlooked. Give the wealthy monotone girl an afford to wear nothing but white or delicate colors. Nothing lovelier. If motor cars and unlimited cleaning bills enter into one's scheme of life, fading is inevitable with many shades otherwise feasible.

Be unobtrusive in your color effect. Freakish dressing is bad style, and few girls fail to look unrefined as a result of it. Especially if one's clothes are bought ready made, go in for simplicity of coloring and line.

Do not overdo your monotone. If you wear nothing but violet, for instance, don't think it necessary to have your walking boots made to order to get harmonizing tones, and cut out violet gloves. Gray of white ones always look well, and are far better form.

Undoubtedly one-color dressing has much to recommend it to the girl on small allowance; it would have more if shades were not even more unadaptable than radically different colors.

And the monotone girl must be a good buyer; have a clear business head. When you can take any gown or hat that is good-looking, bargains often come your way; confined to one color, material, fit, tone and purse frequently are "at out."

Pullman service rules require that a conductor shall be at least 5 feet 6 inches tall and at least 25 years old. Other requirements are that he shall have been employed at least five years, with satisfactory recommendation from a former employer. Pay \$75 to \$125 a month.

### WHAT'S THE USE?

What's the use of finding fault With every wind that blows? What's the use of wanting more Every time it snows?

What's the use of grumbling when 'Tis meety in the shade? What's the use of brooding when Mistakes that we have made?

What's the use of wishing that We'd been born with wealth? What's the use of groaning when We've satisfied our health?

What's the use of railing at The man who wins success? What's the use of telling of Our personal distress?

What's the use of talking when We're in somebody's way? What's the use of feeling glum When we might as well feel gay?

What's the use of standing where We're in somebody's way? What's the use of feeling glum When we might as well feel gay?

What's the use of this and that? What's the use of now? What's the use of anything That's useless anyhow?

Trenton Gazette.

### ORIGIN OF DAILY CUSTOMS

Free Us of Sword Hand—Medieval Visiting Cards.

Certain customs in vogue at the present day, such as shaking hands or offering the left arm to a lady, are of considerable antiquity. It is said that Phoenicians introduced the former habit into Britain and that upon the shores of Mounts Bay many a bargain in tin between eastern merchants and Cornishmen was ratified by this method of clasping hands.

Certain other customs no less widely observed have come down to us from a later period, says the London Globe, and yet one sufficiently remote. In medieval times he who shook hands, whether in salutation or as a defensive measure retaining the sword hand while some treaty was being arranged, must needs strip off his steel gauntlet.

So at the present time men pull off their right hand glove before shaking hands with a lady. The wearing of glove or gauntlet, indeed, at one period was something of a challenge in itself; thus no men wore gloves in the presence of royalty, an absence which indicated also absence of hostile intent.

A similar idea in all probability accounts for the habit of showing courtesy by lifting or removing "the hat. Only when no danger threatened would a warrior in olden days venture to stand uncovered in the royal presence.

So at the present time men pull off their right hand glove before shaking hands with a lady. The wearing of glove or gauntlet, indeed, at one period was something of a challenge in itself; thus no men wore gloves in the presence of royalty, an absence which indicated also absence of hostile intent.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Who advocates legislation to compel passenger steamships to keep far south below the range of the icebergs at all seasons of the year. Mr. Carnegie is taking an active interest in relief work for the poor.

Studebaker

FLANDERS 20 Automobiles EMF 30

Two Models

## If You Were an Expert, What Car Would You Buy?

The time has passed when automobiles can be sold to you on their appearances or claims. This is a day when you and every purchaser must be shown what the car for which you pay your money will actually perform; what it will do. Beware of an automobile salesman who attempts to beguile you with a pleasing story. Tell him to show the goods and **prove** to you that his cars are worth the money. Find out whether his car is a real car or only an assembled automobile built to sell.

You have a right to your money's worth, but it is up to you to see that you get it. Deeper than all appearances, there are a few expert tests which ought to be applied to every car.

Who makes the car? Is it an assembled car or made from top to bottom by one manufacturer? What kind of a guarantee is on it? Does the manufacturer respect his own product with a real guarantee, or does he want you to take the chance? What do parts cost you and how conveniently can you get them? How many cars of this make are in service and how many are giving satisfaction? Questions like these go deep into the heart of the case, and if you put them rigorously upon any car you will find out with a certainty whether or not that car is worth its price.

We are selling Studebaker E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars because we know that, dollar for dollar, their equal is not sold in the market today. The records of many thousands of cars in all kinds of service have convinced us absolutely. Studebaker E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars are built to run, and because they run they sell. If we cannot prove to you under the most searching test that Studebaker cars are absolutely the best automobile values in the market, we do not want your business; but we can prove it, and your neighbors who drive these cars will tell you the same thing.

Be an expert when it comes to buying a car. You can, by getting from us some further ideas on real tests of an automobile. Clip the attached coupon and send it to us now because we have something new to tell you which you ought to know, whatever car you have in mind.

The Studebaker Corporation  
Detroit, Michigan

C. S. WOLFE, Agent, Care Strang's Garage. Phone Main 725 or White 766

### Have You a Hunker?

Whatever may be your need or nation

—A House or Help—A Situation;

A "Want Ad." brief will fill the bill—

True over there and ever will.

## Ask Our Advertisers About It

If you want to know about the pulling powers of The Gazette's advertising columns, ask the man who has used The Gazette. The best argument in favor of our paper is the fact that our advertisers stay with us. They wouldn't do this if they were not getting the business.



## DOUBT MURDER CONFESSION

Slayer Admitted Crime for Which Another Is in Prison, Few Hours Before Going on Gallows

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 4.—A few hours before the death of the nation's first murderer, Walter Anderson, a confession was made by him that he had committed the crime for which another man is in prison and is about to be executed.

## Knox Too Hurried to Hear Complaints of Americans

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 4.—Philoander C. Knox, secretary of state, passed through Los Angeles today on his way to San Francisco. A number of Americans, however, expected to place before Mr. Knox a statement of grievances and losses by way of having the United States procure redress for the secretary had but a few minutes, he did not receive them.

## WOMEN BURN TO DEATH

WARE, Mass., May 4.—Three women were burned to death today in a fire which burned a six-story flat building in the city.

## THE SEARCH FOR POTASH

Progress of Work of United States Geological Survey

The United States geological survey has just issued a short report by Hoyt S. Gale, on the progress of the work in the search for potash which has been carried on in Carson Sink, Nevada, and the town of Fallon. While the discovery of potash salts is announced by the survey, Mr. Gale's report is a distinct and valuable contribution to the discussion of potash, setting forth clearly the broad, basic reasons which lead the geologists to the belief that they will find, sooner or later, in some one of the desert basins commercial deposits of soluble potash salts as constitute the great Stassfurt beds in Germany.

Last winter congress appropriated \$20,000 to enable the geological survey to prosecute a search for potash, the money becoming available July 1. An appropriation of \$12,500 was also made to the bureau of soils for the purpose, and K was mutually agreed that the two appropriations should be administered in the spirit of cooperation, with an avoidance of duplication of work and territory.

## Five Sources of Potash.

In a summary of the occurrence of potash in the United States, published by the survey last winter, five general sources were mentioned: (1) igneous rocks, (2) marls, (3) aluminates, (4) solonchaks, and (5) organic sources, including wood ashes, beet-sugar molasses and residue, wool scourings, and seaweed or kelp. The geological survey has confined its activities to work on mineral saline deposits and is

## devoting a large part of its appropriation to the project of drilling for possible deposits of buried salts.

## Wyoming's Possibilities.

The first field work under the new appropriation was done in southern Wyoming, in the geologic formations termed the "Red Beds," which are known to be rich in salines, suggesting for many reasons the possibility of carrying deposits of the Stassfurt type. A considerable amount of study had already been devoted to this area and accordingly the data relating to the Wyoming salines were collected and reviewed and this work was followed by field examinations. These investigations indicated that the assumption of the existence of beds of potash salts in the Tertiary Basin in southern Wyoming is logical, but the data at hand, which were fairly complete, proved to be chiefly of negative character so far as the possibility of such deposits is concerned.

## Realizing an Early Survey Work.

Extension of the study of the Great Basin desert region revealed this as the most promising area for the survey's first drilling operations. This conclusion was based largely on the early geologic work of G. K. Gilbert and J. C. Russell, who, in survey monographs I and XI, describe in scientific detail the prehistoric Lakes Bonneville and Lahontan. These ancient lakes were in a former geologic age, enormous bodies of water, many times the area of Lake Superior, and Mr. Gale states that no more convincing reason can be advanced for the belief that immense quantities of saline material must be included in this strata underlying the desert sinks of the Great Basin than that set forth in the philosophic writings of these eminent geologists. His report contains direct quotations from these monographs, describing in detail the origin and structure of the old lake beds, and he adds that there exists in these treatises, representing field investigations in the early eighties, a wealth of maturely digested data on which to base the proposed plan of operation in 1911. From the study of these reports with their excellent maps it was concluded that the most promising test of the hypothesis of possible buried salines in concentrated form would be somewhere in the low portions of either the Lahontan or the Bonneville basin. The Lahontan basin was chosen because that lake is known to have never overflowed. The drill site selected is in section 30, T. 21, R. 30 E. 1 in Nevada.

A drilling outfit having been shipped

on October 1, with a 12 inch drill hole and the site was named the "Timber Lake Well." The report gives the log of the well, which on November 18 had reached the depth of 210 feet. Evidence of the geologic period of deposition in the form of crystallized beds of saline material has not yet been found in the strata penetrated, but it is expected that the drilling will be continued until at least a depth of 1,000 feet is reached.

The discovery of such saline deposits, though its likelihood is supported by the best geologic information of today,

may Mr. Gale should perhaps be regarded as a possibility rather than a probability. Inquiries are being received asking for an estimate of the probability of success in such an enterprise, with special reference to private undertakings based on the same plan. This, according to Mr. Gale, is a matter of judgment and each inquirer is left to draw his own conclusions from the facts presented in the report of the survey's progress. The value of this possibility has of course been carefully considered and it is believed that as a public test is not only justified but highly desirable. The report also contains information with reference to the collection and tests of potash samples being carried on in cooperation between the United States geological survey, the bureau of soils, and the department of geology of the Mackay School of Mines in Nevada, as well as an account of the activities of private enterprises in the search for potash.

A copy of Mr. Gale's report may be obtained on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

## GRAPHITE

From Mining and Scientific Press.

Graphite imported into the United States comes mainly from Ceylon and Mexico. It is significant to compare the total value of the imports in 1910, \$1,872,592, with the total value of the domestic product, both natural and artificial, which was \$1,322,175. The domestic demand for graphite and graphite products is undoubtedly increasing, and it is encouraging to note that this demand is being met, principally by increased domestic production rather than by increased importation. Domestic flake graphite is replacing the Ceylon graphite to some extent in the manufacture of crucibles for the metal industries. There appears to be no reason why this replacement should not increase, for in Germany flake graphite similar to much

## NOTICE!

TO GAS USERS ON THE WEST SIDE AND IN COLORADO CITY. OWING TO NECESSARY REPAIRS, THE GAS SUPPLY WILL BE CUT OFF FROM 9 O'CLOCK UNTIL 5 O'CLOCK SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

GAS COMPANY.

## A USEFUL MINERAL

From Mining and Scientific Press.

Synthetic asbestos is chiefly used for cleaning and polishing, either in the form of powder, or mixed with soap. It is an effective nonconductor of heat and has been used alone, or with various compounds, for coverings for boilers, steam pipes, and safes and in fire-proof cements. Its great absorbent qualities fit it admirably for use in water filters and for dynamite. For the latter use it is mixed with wood pulp. It is used largely by paint manufacturers as a wood filler. Boiled with shellac it is made into records for talking machines. In Germany it has been used for the absorption of liquid manures so that they could be utilized as fertilizers, as a source of silica in making water glass, in the manufacture of cement, the glazing, artificial stone, aluminates and other pigments of aniline and alizarine colors, paper filling, sealing wax, fireworks, hard rubber objects, matches and paper mache, for solidifying bromine and for many other purposes. The value runs from \$6 to \$9 per ton.

Frank Chance is again dickering with the Brooklyn club for a deal. He offers five of his Cubs for seven Brooklyn players. Among those wanted by F. Chance are Rucker, Daubert and Wincat. He don't want much, does he? And what would be the fate of the Brooklyn club if a trade of this sort were effected?

John McGraw says that the only club he will have to beat out this season will be Philadelphia. John figures that none of the other National League clubs have strengthened to any extent. There is such a thing as being mistaken, however. John Kling says the Pirates and Boston are going to have something to say regarding the placing of the flag this year.

## MRS. HELEN HATHAWAY BRITTON.

Owner of the St. Louis National League club, who is the only woman magnate in the big leagues. Mrs. Britton inherited the club from the late M. Stanley Robinson and at present is in court in an effort to prevent President Steininger, administrator of the Robinson estate, from voting her stock at meetings of the club.



## Sale on WhiteChina

White Cups & Saucers

59c Set

White Envelopes

1.98

Double Tip Matches

10c

Children's Parasols

15c and up

Sash Curtain Rods

5c

Lace Curtains

10c

15c and up

Investigate Our Hosiery

Children's double thread

25c

25c

25c

25c

25c

25c

25c

25c

# Things That Make Us Friends

Look this advertisement over carefully, check the items in which you are interested. Remember, our guarantee of satisfaction is a part of every purchase.



## HERE ARE SOME UNUSUAL OFFERS

Here are worthy offers in washable hand bags, the kind to be used this season at prices that are sure to please you. Small white washable bag with corded braids or plain, at 25c

White paquet bags, embroidered, plain and with fringe, long cords. Also very stylish bags in linen at remarkable low prices. 50c

Better See Our Line.

Silk Velvet Hand Bags, with silver plated frames. \$1.98 values for only 98c

\$1.49 values for 69c

6-qt. size, regular price 20c. 15c

Suds Dipper, 15c

A large size tin dipper with short handle, a very useful article, regular price, 25c; special, 15c

Flue Stop with patent arrangement to hold it in chimney hole, for 10c

No. 70 Seamless Tea Kettle, extra good grade blue enamel ware with value at \$1.00 and up. 85c

Lenox Laundry Soap, 7 bars for 25c

Carpet Beaters 15c and 25c

A good heavy wire Carpet Beater for 15c

A larger and heavier one for 25c

Tin Tea Kettle, 15c

A small size, tin tea kettle, regular price, 25c; special, 15c

Jelly Cake Pans, 9 and 10-inch sizes, in same good ware, at 10c

## Keen Kutter Garden Tools

Make Gardening for Pleasure, a still greater pleasure when you consider the worth of the vegetables, the beauty of the flowers and the healthful advantage of the near to nature work, you simply cannot resist getting 1 or 2 good garden tools and getting at it.

Garden Hoe, 25c to 60c

Garden Spade, 25c to 60c

Spading Forks, 75c to \$1.00

Garden Troncs, 1.40 to 1.50

Children's Garden Sets, 1.00

Turf Edgers, 50c to 60c

Onion Hoe, 50c

Weeding Hoe, 35c to 60c

Foot Hoe Digger, \$1.25

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Children's Garden Sets, 1.00

Turf Edgers, 50c to 60c

## Clothes Pins

50 for 5c

Feather Dusters

In all sizes. Small wool duster or long handled bric-a-brac duster for only 10c

Other prices, 20c, 45c and 60c

Every one a good value.

Rice Boiler, 49c

A two-quart size, double boiler, in good, gray granite. This is a splendid value and is only one of a large number of such values in this sale.

At 49c

Deep pie plates, in extra good blue enameled ware, white lined, at 15c

Scrub Brushes 5c and Up

Special values in good Scrub Brushes, at 5c, 10c and up

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## HERE ARE SOME

## REAL BARGAINS

Corset cover embroidery, 18 inches wide, in many pretty patterns, extra fine quality, for only, per yard, 15c

Linen laces and insertions; regular 5c values; sale price, yard, 2c

Embroidery insertions; our regular 10c values; special at 3c

Our fine Elyria lace insertions, manufactured by the American Lace Mfg. Co. of Elyria, O. The best wash lace for inner and outer garments; regular 5c values, for, yard, 3c

Our fine Elyria laces and insertions, same make as Lot 2; all 10c values included in this lot; also all our 10c values in torchon laces, 5c

Standard cloth opaque shades, mounted on good rollers. Prices, complete with fixtures: 6-ft. length, 29c; 7-ft. length, 33c

Wide Shades at Low Prices.

Electric Globes, 2 for 25c

Garden Hose Insurance

The question of garden hose may have been a vexatious one to you. Have you ever tried our hose? If you have not, won't you let us tell you about our insurance feature? If for any reason you have any complaint on any hose purchased here won't you allow us to make it right?

We recommend 4-inch hose, believing it to be better value for the price we sell it correctly represented.

OUR PRICES ON HOSE, 6 FOOT UP

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## ALARM CLOCK

49c

American Alarm Clock, guaranteed for one year, regular price 85c; on sale from 8 to 10 o'clock, 49c

Our Ball Bearing Lawn Mower

Here Are Two Big Values

14-INCH CUT, \$4.95

18-INCH CUT, \$5.95

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In Behalf of the Christian Life of the Men and Boys of North America

Group code: 7040119 **NEWSPAPERHL**







# IS FOUND HERE FOR ALL THE FANS

## LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP TRUST LATEST FIGHT DOPE

## RUSSELL FORD OF THE YANKEES

## M'GRAW PAYS COMPLIMENT TO MACK'S WHIRLWIND TEAM

By W. W. NAUGHTON.

**SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.** When battling Nelson hears it he will foam at the mouth.

The Los Angeles dispatch says that Volga and Joe Rivers have formed a lightweight championship trust. It will be a waste of breath for an aspiring pugilist to challenge the winner of the fourth of July contest for Ad and Joe have arranged to meet a second time in McCreary's arena on Labor day, no matter how their first engagement turns out.

But why should Nelson be wrought up, does someone ask?

Let me explain.

No man on God's green footstool ever valued his championship laurels as Nelson did. If he hadn't been such a tough-fibred individual, both mentally and physically, the chances are the loss of his title to Volga would have broken the Norseman's heart.

Nelson took his medicine, though, without making a wry face. He said that Volga had proved himself the better man that day—or at least up to the moment when Eddie Smith interposed and gave the victory to the Michigan wild cat.

"I was in bad shape, all right, but I had been in just as bad a fix in other contests," said the batter. "I had no idea there was going to be any interference, least ways from the referee. I had a suspicion that my seconds might begin to think my chances of winning had gone and I kept warning them against towel-tossing. I certainly did not feel as though all the fight was knocked out of me and I will always think that the tide of the thing might have taken a sudden switch if the referee had held aloof a little while longer. But Smith, I suppose, considers he did the right thing at the right time and that's the end of it so far as that particular fight is concerned."

"I believe the world will back me up in saying there is another chance coming to me. If I thought Volga was my master you would never hear a whimper out of me, but I do not think anything of the kind. I am sure I can retrieve my laurels and just as soon as he has had his fling at theatrical tours and that kind of thing I will be ready and waiting for him."

## DELIVUK DESIRES A BOUT WITH THOMAS

In a letter received by the sporting editor yesterday, Charles Delivuk, the Austrian wrestler who is now in Wichita, Kan., says he is anxious for a return match with Tommy Ryan, the local grappler. Delivuk writes that his broken car received here is mending rapidly and that he has been in training several days.

## CUTLER AND CENTENNIAL TO PLAY HERE TOMORROW

Centennial academy is scheduled for a return game with Pueblo Centennial Monday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock at Ashburn field. In the first game the Centennials won 8 to 2. Except for one inning, when Centennial scored five runs, the Cutler boys outplayed their opponents. A close game is expected Monday.

George Dickinson, captain of the Cutler team, who is one of the best boxmen in intercollegiate ranks in this state, will be on the hill for the locals. Holden will catch.

Those Centennial has a first-class pitcher and Monday's game is likely to be pretty much of a pitchers' duel. Coach Jackson has been rushing the Cutler boys along at a lively pace this week and they should show much improvement over last Saturday when they gave the High School Terrors a and tussle.

The probable batting order:  
Centennial.  
Cutler.  
Dickinson, c.  
Holden, 1b.  
Jones, ss.  
Dickinson, p.  
Gass, 1b.  
Tucker, 2b.  
Lieberknecht, 3b.  
Powell, rf.  
Phillips, lf.  
Loud, cf.

I am gratified to know that Volga recognizes there is another fight coming to me. His manager, Tom Jones, says he would as soon fight me as anyone else if the inducement look right. And he only has to keep his ears open to find out that there is a demand for a return match and every prospect of a record-breaking crowd. It is only right that I should get another chance with Volga for the public knows that through all my career I never denied a beaten opponent a second match.

But Nelson never got his return fight with Volga. It may have been in a measure his own fault, for in the discussions that arose between the rivals harsh words were used and Nelson abandoned all diplomacy and abused the new champion roundly. In his charge the Dane coined such terms as "Cheese Champion" and "Squirrel-Headed Booby" when thinking up epithets to apply to the wildest. Such expressions, while no doubt extremely reflecting to overwrought feelings, are not by any means conducive to match-making. As a consequence Volga turned his back coolly upon the Durable Dane and has kept it turned ever since.

Now what will Nelson say when the man who turned him down so unceremoniously is lessening his own risk of relinquishing the championship by arranging for a return match before the first one is fought?

No matter what Nelson, or anybody else, has to say about it, the Volga-Rivers double deal has a weird look. By their actions Rivers and Volga have ranked the championship out of the open market and are making it their private property. Who can say but that before the Labor day encounter comes along they may agree to meet again on some of the holidays beyond that again and make their little game of freeze-out perennial. In such case it will be in order for lightweights generally, who don't believe in such close corporations where free-for-all titles are converted, to hold indignation meetings, appeal to the public and declare the Volga-Rivers everlasting championship null and void.

Seriously, the contract does not look good. Ad and Joe may see no harm in what they are doing—may consider, in fact, that they are not offending against the ethics of the sport in any way but without intending it, they are casting a slur on their July bout. Since they have had an understanding, in regard to a return match, it is but natural that suspicion should arise and that sports generally should begin to wonder if there are any other understandings which have not been made public.

Of the two men Volga appears in the worse light in the connection. As champion, of course, he is the dictator and it stands to reason the suggestion of a brace of fights came from him. For that matter, it was probably one of the last-iron conditions under which he agreed to box Rivers. And if that was the way of it, an analysis of Volga's motives is easy to make. He feels, that by agreeing to box as early as July, he may not be giving himself time to recover properly from his operation for appendicitis and he wants to make sure of a chance to redeem himself later if things go wrong on the fourth.

## BIG LEAGUE TOO FAST FOR PITCHER O'BRIEN

WASHINGTON, May 4.—It is freely predicted and practically an open secret that Pitcher Turk O'Brien of the Boston Red Sox will not be retained by the Beaneaters. His release is imminent and the Denver Western league champions with whom he made such an excellent showing last season will be the club to secure his services.

O'Brien went to Boston at the close of the Western league season last fall and made an excellent showing. He was classed with Marty O'Toole, the Pittsburg high-priced twirler, and great things were predicted for him this year. His showing has been a great disappointment to Jake Stahl, who has been offered to him from the last three games in which he has started.

The greatest number of stolen bases was made by Harry Stovey of the Athletics, in 1888, when he pilfered 156 bags.

The Minneapolis spit-ball king of the American league is named by experts as one of the greatest twirlers that has graced the national game. He is not a physical giant, but knows how to take care of himself and also has a good head for the strategy of the game. With the New York Americans last year, a sixth place club, he made a great record, and every fan knows what he did in 1910, his first season with the American league.



## 7007 AND F. C. A. AT ZOO GROUNDS TODAY

The Zoo and the F. C. A. of Denver will play at Zoo park this afternoon, the game starting at 3 o'clock. Ladies will be admitted free. The F. C. A. aggregation is said to be fast, their record this season showing eight straight victories.

The local team will show some changes as a number of candidates will be given a trial this afternoon. Clark Fowler, slated to play first for the Zoo today, was yesterday elected

captain of the Redskins team. The lineup will be as follows:  
F. C. A.: C. A. S. (Cotton), 1b. Sullivan, 2b. Jackson, 3b. Hartman, cf. Callahan, 4b. Stabile, 5b. Williams, 6b. McGraw, 7b. Dixon, 8b. Callahan, p. Brown, utility.  
Zoo: Chellford, ss. Call, cf. Fowler, 1b. Hastings, 2b. Gibbs, 3b. Miller, 4b. Porter, 5b. Piplett, 6b. Nicholson, 7b. Houska, p.

## WASHINGTON SCHOOL TEAM BEATS ROBINS TERRORS

The Washington school team, defeated the Robins Terrors 9 to 6, in an interesting game yesterday afternoon. Batteries: Mull and Amidon; Laverling, Whitford, Sanderson, Gibbons and Whitford.

## MILLIONAIRES TAKE THIRD GAME 17 TO 1

Secret to The Gazette.  
MANHATTAN, Kan., May 4.—The Colorado Springs Millionaires made it two out of three from the Manhattan State league again, winning today a game by the one-sided score of 17 to 1. The club's made a total of 15 hits and turned an errorless hitting game. The three aces played last the Millionaires scored 26 runs and the local team scored only one run. The Millionaires will be going to Abilene, Mo., Monday morning for the latter part of the season. The team for Colorado Springs, Milan and Sam, Manhattan, Nelson, Craig, Hays and Markey.

## UNITED STATES LEAGUE

At Cincinnati: Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 8.  
At Indianapolis: Cleveland, 1; Indianapolis, 15.  
At New York: Washington, 1; New York, 4.  
At Cleveland: Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 1.

## STANDING COMMERCIAL LEAGUE

Club	W	L	Per.
Out West	34	14	.708
Douglas, Chappell	36	15	.706
St. L. Lobbers	29	19	.604
Powell-Danner	27	21	.563
Bicklayers	21	21	.500
Reall	24	27	.470
Smith-Park	24	30	.444
Quetta, Ray	21	35	.375
New York	19	40	.322
Pharmacies	15	37	.294

## ROLL OF HONOR FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 4

The special prize offered by the First Trust Life company of 50 Melachrine cigarettes was won by Earl Crow of the Smith-Park team for the week ending May 4.  
The final week in the Commercial league is at hand. The first and second teams are now only two points apart.  
The schedule for next week: Monday: Powell-Danner vs. Douglas-Chappell. Tuesday: New York Electric vs. Bicklayers. Reall vs. Out West. Wednesday: Pharmacies vs. Robins.  
The high score in a single game was made by Bill Murry, 288, for three games by Dr. Allen, 778.  
Everyone will be welcome to the last game in the Commercial league.

## T. G. PORTER

Dealer in  
MOTORCYCLES and BICYCLES  
Exclusive Agent for  
"Valve" Motorcycles.  
Full Line of Sundries.  
First-Class Repairing.  
17 EAST KIOWA STREET

By W. J. MACRETH

**NEW YORK, May 1.** The Philadelphia Athletics, which are the only team in the world to have won the national championship in the history of the national pastime, are the only team in the history of the national pastime to have won the championship in the history of the national pastime.

Connie Mack, the manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, is the only manager in the history of the national pastime to have won the championship in the history of the national pastime. Mack is the only manager in the history of the national pastime to have won the championship in the history of the national pastime.

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## Fishing Season In Lakes, Opened May 1 In Streams, Opens May 25

Now is the time the disciples of Isaac Walton are looking over their "rods and reels and traces" and replenishing their outfits for the coming season's sport.  
Expert fishermen agree that Colorado trout flies—the Howarth, made in this city, and the Haywood, tied in Denver—are superior in both pattern and workmanship to any other flies made either in this country or abroad. These flies will be freshly stocked exclusively by the Powell-Doner Sporting Goods company, and special orders for patterns will be promptly taken care of through that firm. Those who know, and the famous Leonard rod, which for service and that "whip" which delights the fly-caster, is in a class by itself. Mull, Abbey and Spaulding have made good in this country for nearly a century, and have given entirely satisfactory to those who are particular. America's best anglers use casts, lines and reels imported from Hardy in England.  
For the convenience of sportsmen this season, the Powell-Doner Sporting Goods company has arranged for special bulletins from the various fishing resorts of the state and will be in a position to furnish information to anyone who plans a trip to the wilds. The wide experience of the members of this company in the hunting fields of this state, specially adapted them to suggestions as to the proper equipment and other information regarding the best time to go to get the most satisfactory results. All sportsmen are invited to go to the Powell-Doner store the headquarters.

## THE SILENT MANAGER



Connie Mack, the uncommunicative chief of the Philadelphia Athletics. This is the man who has done the most to modernize baseball management. Of the progressive, Connie is the most conservative.

## REPUBLIC STAGGARD TREAD TIRES



INSIST ON HAVING YOUR NEW CAR EQUIPPED WITH THEM.  
The six rows of heavy rubber studs are arranged in such a way that they exert a positive resistance to side pressure from any direction at angles with the straight course and make skidding or slipping practically impossible.  
The extra thickness of the studs gives Republic Staggard Tread Tires a riding surface equal to two ordinary smooth tread tires meaning twice the service.  
We're handy on Cascade.  
REMEMBER, we will call for and deliver your tire repair work.

Everything for the Automobile  
Tires Supplies Tire Repairing  
SEEKING OUR SPECIALTY  
Free Air All Work Guaranteed  
BOAK RUBBER CO.  
THE QUALITY STORE  
17 South Cascade Ave. Colorado Springs  
Telephone Main 102





CHARLES W. MORSE.

Determined to make the best of his opportunity to enjoy life, Charles W. Morse, the American ex-convict and financial wizard, who has just been told by the foremost specialists of Florence that he cannot possibly live longer than six more months, is making a luxurious tour of southern Europe in search of the last pleasures he will experience on this earth. Instead of retreating to a sanatorium to hold on to life as long as possible, Mr. Morse is making the rounds of the fashionable resorts, restraining himself only in his manner of eating and drinking. Several physicians have declared that this strenuous mode of living will probably cut a month off the former financier's lease on life.

#### ANCIENT CITIES OF AMERICA

From the Kansas City Times.

It was only a comparatively few years ago that an American artist, Catherwood by name, was flitting around in Guatemala, looking for pictures to draw and paint. His were to be exceptional scenes. He visited with John L. Stevens, the representative of the United States to Guatemala, and together the two men decided to make an excursion into the heart of the jungle, where Catherwood could make some pictures. He got his pictures. But they were such strange ones that the scientific world has not quit talking about them.

After literally hewing their way through the thick tropical vegetation in Guatemala until they were 60 miles from the Atlantic coast, the two men found themselves looking upon the ruins of a decayed city—walls of time ravished, half buried palaces. There were houses with strange hieroglyphs, which indicated that these people were even as civilized as the old Egyptians and Babylonians. Indeed, the monuments and ruins bore a striking similarity to those of the old world. It was a remarkable discovery.

#### A Lost Tribe, Maybe.

Were these people one of the lost tribes of Israel? And had they wandered from the primal abode of man in Asia to this new world long ago? These were questions that the artist and Mr. Stevens found many persons asking when they returned to tell of their strange adventure. They did not know. And to this day the question has never been solved. However, this much is known, the people who built this lost and forgotten city must have done so several thousand years ago, for the ruins would indicate that the city has been abandoned for centuries, and time has been as unkind in wiping it away as it has the old relics in the Holy Land.

Just recently an expedition was organized to go down to this jungle and make a study of the old city. Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, a professor in the Archaeology Institute of America, which has 40 branches in this country and maintains great research schools in Athens, Rome and Florence, will head the party. He expects to solve the riddle of who these people were; where they had their origin, and what became of them. He expects to do this by reading and translating the writing on the monuments and borders.

Dr. Hewett will be accompanied on the expedition, which is under the direction of the National Museum of Washington, by S. G. Morley, a noted authority on hieroglyphs, J. L. Nabau of the National Museum of Washington, who will make copies of the glyphs and symbols, and Marie Morris of the University of Colorado. Both Mrs. Hewett and Mrs. Morley will accompany their husbands into the Central American jungle.

This lost primitive city of America, according to the natives who live not far from it, is called Quirigua. Doctor Hewett made his first visit there in 1910, and it was then that he resolved to return and organize an expedition for the study of the origin, the relics and final disappearance of this people.

#### Work of Excavation Begun

"I knew," said Doctor Hewett, "just below this soft soil lay the best of all the cities, and I set to work to uncover it. I believe we will have explored and uncovered for observation the first entire ancient city on this continent."

"Such a thing has never been done before. It has been tried, but it has never been accomplished. The soil is so soft in the jungle down there that it is like a sponge. But it is up to the city below one's feet. The reading of the signs of decipherable data, I am sure, means the answer to one of the world's greatest scientific questions, and I promise to return with that answer before the end of the present year."

When Doctor Hewett was on his first trip to this dead city he found a most unusual hieroglyphic carved monument, the figure of a woman, which is considered by archaeologists to be the most perfect ever found by modern men. For historical value, it is said to excel any similar ones found in old Egypt.

Doctor Hewett believes that when the exploration of Quirigua is finished, it will be found that these people, as well as the Aztecs, the Incas, the Mayans, the Zuni Indians and the Cliff Dwellers are descendants of the primitive tribes of Asia—perhaps, the lost tribes of Israel.

The government of Uruguay plans to make the telephone business of that country a state monopoly.



## GIDDINGS BROS

### Special Purchase

1/2 5,000 Yards Fine Embroideries at 1/2 Exactly Half Price

On Sale Tomorrow Morning at 8:30

**T**HIS is an event of special importance because the newest and finest embroideries are offered at the beginning of the season at unusually low prices. Never have we offered such values in embroideries as now; they are from the best importers and the styles are all new and up-to-date and many patterns shown for the first time. The woman planning to include dainty waists and frocks in her wardrobe, as well as lovely underwear will find the newest and daintiest embroideries here this week at a saving of ONE-HALF regular price.

**Dainty Embroideries** are required the year round by women of dainty tastes for whole gowns, waists, underwear and children's dresses. In this collection you will find the very finest designs in wide and narrow edges with insertions to match, in nainsook and Swiss.

**Flouncings** An especially attractive lot of flouncings, in 18, 27 and 45-inch widths. With wide and narrow bands to match. You seldom have the opportunity of buying such embroideries as these at the beginning of the season at Half Price.

**Handsome colored dress patterns**, only one of a kind. They make charming dresses and at so little trouble. Now is the time to buy one or several, while you may share these reductions. We have them that sold regular up to \$45.00 a pattern, and they will be sold at exactly half the regular price.

**Handsome white dress patterns**, in a variety of new, dainty designs, one of a kind. A lover of pretty embroideries will appreciate this display. Prices range from \$10.00 to \$48.00 a pattern, and will be priced in this sale at half price, \$5.00 to \$24.00 pattern. And they are all new patterns.

### Millinery Dept.

\$5.00 Untrimmed Shapes, \$2.75

The new hood shape, with high crown and rolling brims, made of genuine hems, in a large variety of every wanted color, in light and dark; special.

Monday ..... \$2.75

### New Dress Hats

An especially good showing for Monday of new dress hats in the real summery styles, made of new palm brays, Panama, white Milano, Bancocks and the new imported peanut brand; the very latest ideas in trimmings and color combinations. Prices \$15.00, \$12.00, \$10.00 and ..... \$8.00

## Special Purchase of Linen Dresses

Monday morning we place on sale a sample line of high grade linen dresses, only about 50 in the lot, sizes 36 & 38, they are from one of the highest grade makers of dresses, every inch of lace and embroidery used on these dresses is hand made and the models are the newest ideas, all having been designed within the last six weeks. Mostly white but a few colors are included, also a few two-toned tafetas, all on sale Monday at the following prices:

\$13.50 Dresses for \$9.00	\$25.00 Dresses for \$16.00
\$15.00 Dresses for \$11.00	\$27.50 Dresses for \$18.00
\$20.00 Dresses for \$12.50	\$30.00 Dresses for \$20.00
\$22.50 Dresses for \$15.00	\$35.00 Dresses for \$21.50
\$37.50 Dresses for \$22.50	

## Specials From Furniture Department for This Week



This solid oak magazine rack, early English finish, four shelves and well constructed.

Regular price \$2.50; special price

\$1.45



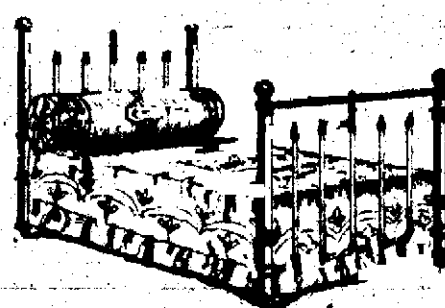
This solid oak tabourette, early English finish, very substantial; long as they last, at the special price of

45c

### Special Prices

On English Club chairs, all high grade and upholstered in the finest of genuine Spanish leathers.

\$35.00 chair.....	\$24.50	\$62.00 chair.....	\$39.50
\$45.00 rocker.....	\$47.50	\$65.00 rocker.....	\$43.50
\$45.00 (chair to match).....	\$31.50	\$62.00 rocker.....	\$49.50

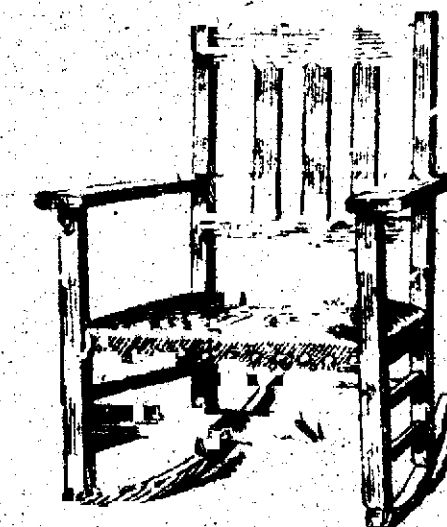


This white iron bed, brass knobs and top rails, five fillers, full size or 3/4 sizes; regular \$5.50; special price

\$2.95

This two-inch continuous post bed, five one-inch fillers, very massive, white or vernis martin, full size only; regular \$12.50; special.....

\$7.65



This Stickley Arts and Crafts rocker, genuine fumed quarter-sawn oak; a deep, rich brown color; very best of construction; genuine Spanish goat leather, loose cushion; regular \$10.50; special price.....

To close out a few more of these maple porch rockers, rattan seat; special price.....

95c

\$6.75



The longest distance throw of 426 feet 9 1/4 inches was made by Shi-Yong

The upper photograph shows the extra lifeboats that were placed on the great liner in the efforts of the steamship company to provide adequate equipment for safeguarding the lives of the entire ship's company. The lower pictures were taken as longshots.



# COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE OLDEST REPUBLICAN DAILY NEWS-PAPER IN COLORADO.

Published every day in the year at The Gazette Building by the

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE CO.

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ONE YEAR-DAILY AND SUNDAY.....\$37.00  
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ONE YEAR-WEEKLY.....\$10.00

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

The Gazette is the only newspaper in Colorado Springs which receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week.

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Kansas City.....Journal Bldg.  
Atlanta.....1609 Chandler Bldg.

SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1912.

## THE BURNS THEATER

NEXT Wednesday evening the Burns Theater will be formally opened with a concert by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, of New York, under the direction of Modest Altschuler. This is one of the most famous musical organizations in the country, and its appearance here will be well worthy of the occasion. Conversely, it is doubtful whether the Russian Symphony Orchestra, in all of its history, has played in a more beautiful or better equipped theater, or one in which the acoustic properties are more perfect.

This assertion is not based on local pride, but on fact. When Mr. Burns first made known his plan of building a theater in Colorado Springs his friends learned that it was his ambition to erect a structure which would be something better than an ordinary modern playhouse. He intended it to be notable in every particular; to be so substantial in construction, so beautiful in design and so complete in its arrangements that it would stand indefinitely as a monument to the intelligence, energy and money devoted to it.

The theater has been practically finished for several weeks and has been carefully inspected by several noted actors and other competent authorities on playhouse construction. Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, of Chicago, has declared that in the completeness of its arrangements and the chaste beauty of its design and furnishings it is not surpassed by any theater in America, and by not more than one or two in Europe. This is enthusiastic praise indeed, but it comes from an authority who is both competent and impartial. At any rate, there is no doubt that the verdict will be heartily endorsed by the audience that will see the theater for the first time next Wednesday night.

In building this beautiful theater Mr. Burns has placed the community everlastingly in his debt. He has performed a public service which should be suitably acknowledged by the Chamber of Commerce, which, as the most representative body in the city, could well assume charge of the matter and take whatever action would be most appropriate.

## MEXICO AND MONROE DOCTRINE

GRADUALLY the Mexican situation assumes a more serious aspect. American troops are being concentrated along the border ready for offensive operations, and yesterday the army transport Buford, which is cruising along the west coast of Mexico, was ordered to take aboard not only Americans but British and Spanish subjects in the coast towns who might need protection. It is well known that President Taft and officials of the War Department and the Army have been alarmed for several months over the danger of serious complications. And while the President is exerting every effort to control the situation without the use of force he is also working energetically to get the Army into shape for possible emergencies.

The cloud on the southern horizon began as a mere speck in the sky, but its present proportions are most threatening. When the revolt against Diaz was started more than a year ago the belief was general that it would be speedily crushed. But the revolutionists were uniformly successful, and soon expelled Diaz and placed Madero in his stead. Then it was thought that the cause of constitutional liberty had triumphed, and that permanent peace would ensue. But Madero's power was threatened by another revolution almost before he had a chance to get acquainted with his new job.

The country has gradually reverted to a state of anarchy. The enormous investments of Americans and Europeans in mines, smelters, railways, power projects, etc., are in danger. The rights and even the liberty of foreigners have been invaded and the pseudo-government can no longer guarantee their actual safety from murder and rapine. In this crisis it would appear to be the plain duty of the United States to intervene forcibly to protect its own citizens and other foreigners resident in

action would be followed immediately by an anti-foreign outbreak which would cost many innocent lives.

## MONROE DOCTRINE INVOLVED

And here arises a problem of tremendous importance, for it involves the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. Nobody knows better than the European governments that the Monroe Doctrine rests solely on the ability of the United States to maintain it. It is one of the fundamental policies of our government but although it was first enunciated nearly a century ago it has never been formally recognized by most of the European powers and only in half-way fashion by others. All of them have maintained an attitude more or less noncommittal which would enable them to definitely deny its validity whenever they might see fit.

But they have unquestionably recognized it to the extent that they look to the United States to preserve order and guarantee the safety of their subjects and their property in this hemisphere. They say in effect, "If you deny our right to land troops in the Western hemisphere, or otherwise commit what you consider acts of aggression, you must assume the full burden of preserving stable governments in those countries. You cannot expect us to keep hands off if you fail to discharge your full duty in your assumed role of protector of all Latin America."

This contention is undeniably sound, and the lamentable truth is that the United States has not at all times measured up to its full responsibility. For years it permitted Castro to maintain full sway as absolute tyrant of Venezuela, and only when his disregard of the rights of foreigners became so outrageous that European intervention was threatened did the United States force the issue. A similar situation obtained for several years in Colombia, and it has been almost constant in one or another of the Central American republics. Now it seems imminent in Mexico, where, because of the larger interests involved, there is likely to be less temporizing on the part of the European governments concerned.

## COSTLY PENALTY OF NEGLIGENCE

If the Monroe Doctrine is to remain an effective part of our foreign policy there must be no shrinking from the obligation which it imposes upon the American government and people. We must be prepared at all times to step in with a strong force not merely to restore order but to maintain order wherever it is threatened in the Western hemisphere. And if we cannot or will not do this we must yield to the European powers and admit their right to do it in their own behalf and when that happens the Monroe Doctrine falls to the ground.

This opens up the important related subject of our ability, with our present ineffective army, to deal even with such a situation as exists in Mexico today. General Leonard Wood, who is chief-of-staff and therefore ought to know what he is talking about, says that the American Army is incapable of invading Mexico and restoring peace. If the necessity actually arises we shall, as in every war in American history, pay the penalty of neglect and indifference by resorting to the costly expedient of organizing an army after the fighting has begun.

## OPEN PARLIAMENT

CANDIDACIES DISAVOWED.  
To the Editor of The Gazette:  
I wish to correct through the columns of your paper the impression that I am a candidate for member of the board of directors of school district No. 12.



# Hubbard & Company

## A One Week Clearance of Spring and Summer Dress Goods

Begins Monday Morning, May 6th  
Ends Saturday Night, May 11th.

An opportunity for buying seasonable, serviceable, stylish and beautiful woolen goods seldom if ever seen in Colorado Springs. It matters not what you want a coat, suit, skirt, dress or children's clothes, there is something in one of these lots that will satisfy you. We earnestly advise early selection as many of the pieces are but short lengths to begin and cannot last long.

THE ITEMS AND PRICES FOLLOW:

**69c Per Yard** For \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Dress Goods

—Including novelty mixtures in navy blues, browns, copenhagen blues, navy blue serge, with white hairline stripes; gray serges, self striped fancies; Bedford cords in copenhagen blue, cream, tan and gray; self striped melrose in brown, navy blue and copenhagen blue; black voiles and crepe tussahs; even striped black and white and blue and white suiting, etc., widths from 42 to 48 inches wide. Your choice at, per yard, **69c**.

**\$1.35 Per Yard** For \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25 Dress Goods

Including English and Scotch suitings, whip cords, silk and wool mixtures, etc., in tans, grays, black and white, two faced goods, etc. Widths 54 to 56 inches. Your choice at \$1.35 per yard.

**45c Per Yard** For 75c to \$1 Dress Goods

This lot consists of two-tone effects, black and white Shepherd checks, self color striped materials, novelty mohair mixtures, nuns veilings, navy blue serge, black wool marquisette, etc. Your choice at, per yard, **45c**.

**98c Per Yard** For \$1.50 Dress Goods

Including novelty mixtures, tans, modes, grays, black and white stripes, serges, whip cords, etc., good for coats, tailor suits, skirts, etc., 48 to 58 inches wide. Your choice at 98c per yard.

**101 Per Cent Off** On all Cream Wool Goods

Our entire stock of cream storm serges, Bedford cords, whipcords, chevrons, mohairs, novelty cloakings, etc., at Ten Per Cent Discount for this one week.

—Your Choice of Wool Challies, sold up to 75c per yard, for this week at **39c**.

**Summer Wash Silks at 25c a Yard**

Good wash silks at the prices usually paid for all cotton goods. A big lot of them in plain colors, dots, semi-rough weaves, stripes, changeables, jacquard tussahs, etc. Values up to 50c per yard. Your choice at 25c per yard.

**SECOND WEEK OF OUR Corset Demonstration**

According to the demand of the public Miss Steele will remain in Colorado Springs this week showing and fitting *La Victoire* and Thomson corsets.

Corset comfort corset satisfaction corset beauty corset pleasure all follow if fitted properly with a La Victoire or Thomson.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A RICH BROCADE CORSET "LA VICTOIRE" AT FIVE DOLLARS PER PAIR, FITTED AND GUARANTEED.

A beautiful rose design in silky mercerized damask brocade both handsome and durable. Bust daintily trimmed with lace. Three pairs of the best suspender web supporters attached.

Ask to see a new model just received in La Victoire lace-front corsets.

Other La Victoire corsets at \$3.50 to \$6.

Thomson corsets at \$1 to \$3.50.

Complete Showing of "H. & W." Summer Goods

H. & W. Brassieres at 50c to \$1.50.  
H. & W. waists for misses and children at 25c to \$1.  
H. & W. waists for women, at \$1 to \$1.50.

**ANNOUNCING**

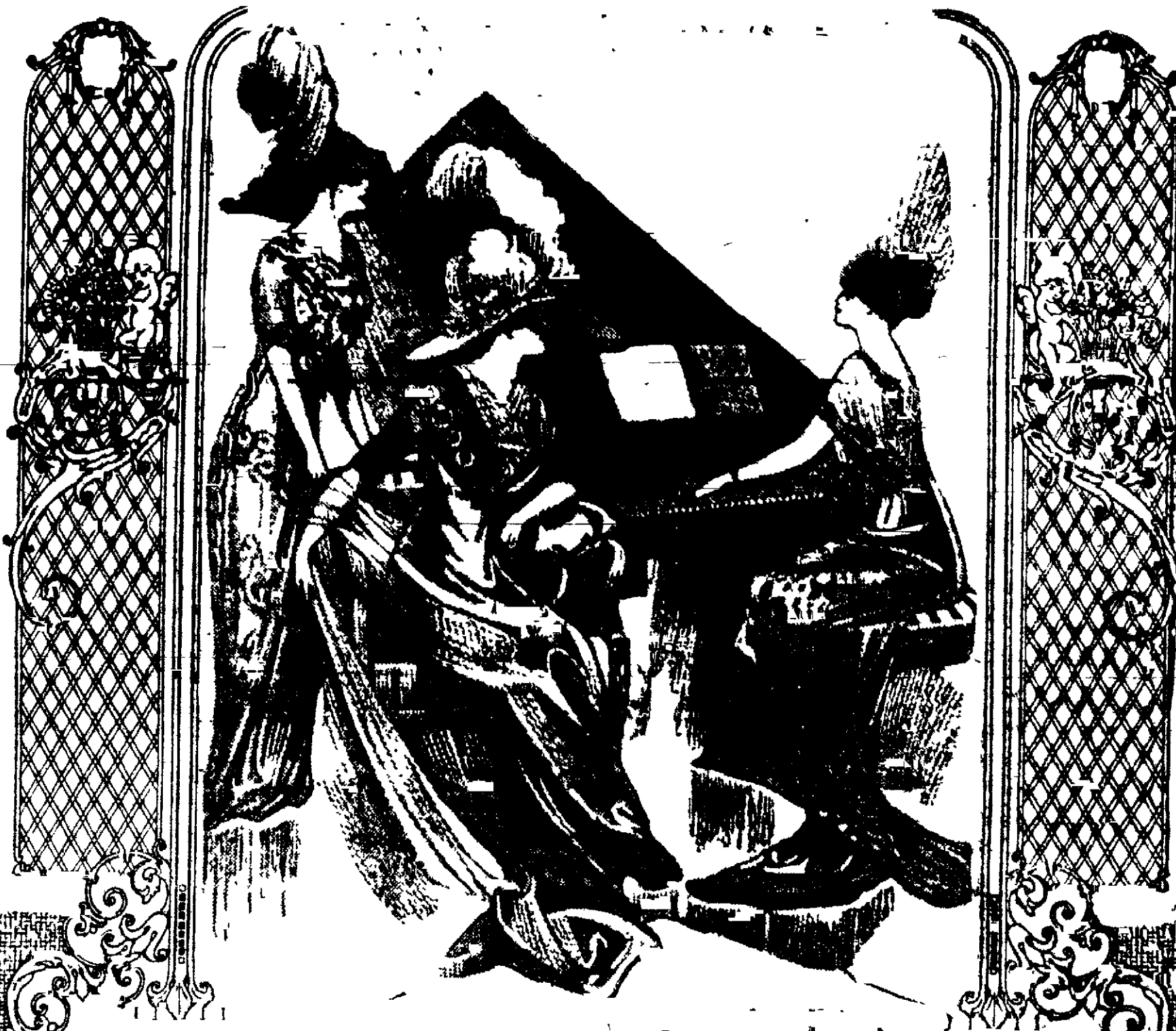
The Sale of Grand Purchase of Beautiful Embroideries, Beginning Wednesday Morning, May 8th

Comprising sixteen hundred yards of fine flouncings, edges, bands and allovers. Priced as follows:

—Embroidered Swiss flouncings, 27 to 45 inches wide, worth \$1.50 to \$2. Sale price, per yard **78c**

—A great lot of bands from 3 to 5 inches wide, edges in all widths; flouncings and allovers, regularly worth from 35c to \$1 per yard. In this sale at **ONE HALF MARKED PRICE**

Window Display Monday Sale Commences Wednesday



## A Spectacle of Splendor!

The Opening of the Magnificent Burns Theater by the Russian Symphony Orchestra

Those fortunate ones—the holders of the seats will make it the most wonderful display of dress ever seen in Colorado Springs. Let every detail harmonize. See that your own outfit lacks nothing.

The Following Will Serve as Reminders of What You Will Need

## Hubbard & Company

Beautiful White Dress Hats

A great showing of large dress hats recent arrivals that are different. This is certainly a white season! These new shapes have broad rims with low and medium height crowns. The late things for trimming are white ostrich pompons, heron aigrettes, ostrich fringe for the edges, and the new Paille ribbons.

Our large force of milliners are prepared to execute all orders promptly. Even at this late hour we can prepare you a hat for this gala event and it will be a style absolutely in keeping with the occasion.

**NOTE** Many of our early trimmed hats are being closed out at great reductions. An opportunity to secure a real bargain.

A Complete Showing of Dresses at \$10 to \$25

Mostly white and the new ecru shades. There is individuality here, for in most of our dresses we have but one of a kind. Selected because of their originality, too. Trimming ideas you haven't seen before. In cottons they are made of French crepes, embroidered voiles, nets and allover embroidery. In silk, of crepes, marquisettes, and taffetas. In wool, of white serge. See our new dresses ready-to-wear.

**WHITE SUITS**

White tailor-made suits of serges, whipcords and novelty weaves. New belted styles, others in plain models. Prices, \$18 to \$25.

**WHITE KID GLOVES**

Sixteen button length white kid gloves, all sizes, 5-3-4 to 7—A special purchase. On sale, at per pair, \$2.10.  
—"Sita" white kid gloves, sixteen button length, made by Reynier Grenoble, France. Per pair, \$2.  
—Diamant white kid gloves, sixteen button length, made of the best selected French kid, by Reynier. Per pair, \$2.50.  
White gloves, only 79c two-clasp, soft, pliable kid, all sizes, at 79c per pair.

**RIBBONS AND RIBBON ORNAMENTS**

—Plain or figured gold or silver ribbon for hair bands, etc.  
—Rich mulling satin, Dresden moire and brocaded taffeta ribbon for sashes, girdles, etc.

Sashes, hair bands ornaments, corsage bouquets, rosettes, flowers, etc., made to order.

The largest assortment of fancy ribbons, at 25c to 75c per yard in the city.

**PURE SILK STOCKINGS AT \$1 PER PR.**

Pure ingrain silk stockings, very fine gauge, medium weight with extra high spliced heels of silk, double soles, toes and lower heels of durable mercerized cotton. White, pink, violet, gray, tan, navy blue and black, at \$1 per pair.

**FINE SILK LISLE HOSE AT 50c PER PR.**

—Extra fine gauge gauze silk lisle stockings, deep double hem top, high spliced heels and double soles and toes. Per pair, 50c. Colors are heliotrope, navy blue, copenhagen, blue, maize, gray, violet, tan, white and black.

**PERFUMES AND TOILET WATERS OF MERIT**

—HUBBARD'S "GARDENIA" PERFUME AND TOILET WATER. This is one of Hubbard's most exquisite odors. Many stores are selling this perfume at 75c. Our price is 50c. The toilet water is 75c per bottle.

—RICKSACKER'S JAPAN PLUM BLOSSOM PERFUME. A delightful refreshing scent of the red flower of the Japanese plum. One of Rickacker's specialties at 75c per ounce.

—HONORE PAYAN'S "ROSE LYS" PERFUME. Out of 50c per ounce. Honore Payan's most widely known and beautiful odor. Made in his factory at Grasse, France.

### FUNERAL OF J. J. ASTOR

NEW YORK, May 4.—Funeral services over the body of John Jacob Astor, one of the victims of the Titanic disaster, were held today in the little Episcopal church of the M with at Rhine Cliff on the Hudson. Rev. Dr. Saunders, rector of the church officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Mearns, pastor of Trinity, N. Y.

Madeline Parca Astor, the young widow, relatives and friends of Colonel Astor, residents of Rhinecliff and employees of Colonel Astor at Rhinecliff and Newport attended. Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, Astor's first wife, did not go to Rhinecliff, but her young daughter, Muriel, arrived at Rhinecliff, the Astor home yesterday. After the services, the body of Colonel Astor was brought here where burial took place in Trinity cemetery on Washington Heights. Mrs. Madeline Astor went to the grave with the body.

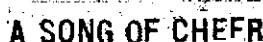
### OWNBEY TO LEAVE BOULDER

BOULDER, Colo., May 4.—Col. J. A. Ownbey will build a residence in New Mexico, near his coal mine at Wooten, Colo., and will also build a bungalow on 10,000 acres he owns in Canada, where he will do his big game shooting with his son, Jim. The colonel has a fine herd of cattle ranging in Colorado and New Mexico and his name and says his interests in southern Colorado and New Mexico require more of his attention; hence he will offer his bandwagon Boulder home.

### AUTO HITS SCHOOL CHILDREN

BOULDER, May 4.—Earl McCa, 14, aged 14, and William Vannosick, aged 13, both sons of a local farmer, were victims of reckless automobile driving here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The McLaughlin boy was instantly killed and the other badly fatally injured. The auto was being driven by Tony Quas, an older of Cripple Creek, who was arrested and later released under bond. The boys were playing in front of the school building.





to friends in Colorado Springs the

**Friends Greatly Surprised**

Last night, when quite a party of friends arrived at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Sisco Curtis, 20 Ed Washington street, they were given a delightful surprise. They expected

**CECIL JONES**  
A Remarkable Little Solo Ten Dancer  
Burns Theater, Friday Night, May

8, OF DENVER.  
Who Will Take Part in the Kirmes at  
10, and Saturday Matinee, May 11.

Holland, Mrs. David J. Finkelstein  
Mrs. Nicholas J. Jephthelmer, Mrs. S.  
Klein, Mrs. Louis Patta, Mrs. Bergman

**Women's Literary Club.**  
The Women's Literary club will

The Gazette office, telephone 218, not later than noon of the preceding Friday.



A Remarkable Little Solo Dancer, Who Will Take Part in the Kirmess at Burns Theater, Friday Night, May 10, and Saturday Matinee, May 11.







# NAVAL MEN BELIEVE ICEBERGS WILL ALWAYS BE A MENACE to NAVIGATION

Heavier the Vessel the Greater Is the Blow She Strikes When Colliding at Any Speed, an Authority Says

From the Philadelphia North American.

ICEBERGS have always been a menace to ships in the regions of the ocean where they are found, and always will be. When the news of the Titanic disaster came, a naval officer put the situation thus:

"Man may build his ships as strong as he may, but nature has been fashioning for centuries a type of ocean wanderer which still holds sway when the lines of passage cross. Storms may divide in their menace to the modern ship, but the iceberg is a more patient relative to check the ocean grayhound on her rapid career, even the danger of a drifting derelict craft diminishes through the very size and shape of our speeding boats of the sea; but the peril of the iceberg still prevails, so far as to powers to do physical harm are concerned."

True, the bigger our passenger ships the more generously can they be partitioned internally and the number of their watertight compartments increased, the percentage area of possible injury from a given blow being correspondingly reduced in relation to the vitality of the entire ship. But this provision is a weighty one—the more we augment the displacement or dead weight of a vessel, the greater grows the magnitude of the blow she strikes when colliding at any speed.

"In a way, this may make for the ultimate safety of the bigger craft when hitting a smaller one, but this very growth magnifies the hazard to the ocean giant when brought up suddenly by a solid and unyielding obstacle."

**Tremendous Hitting Force.**

An idea of the tremendous forces developed in a collision like that of the Titanic with the iceberg may be understood if we take some facts of common knowledge. The largest of modern naval guns, the 14-inch rifle, sends its shot away from the muzzle with an energy equal to the power required to raise 66,000 tons of dead weight one foot in one second. (Going at the rate of 10 knots an hour the ship could be enabled to deliver a blow of 22,000 foot tons, the counterpart of the colliding force of quite 16,400-ton freight trains concentrated their attack upon a single point at a similar speed.)

Going out at a full clip of 21 knots an hour, the maximum speed of the Olympic and Titanic, the impact of 66,000 tons in motion would be the total of more than 1,200,000 foot tons, the equivalent of the force required to raise the Titanic bodily 20 feet out of the water in a second. Whether the White Star liner hit that iceberg at either full or half speed, was an appropriate guess, and the shock of that head-on collision and gathering force from stem to stern and crumpled her bow.

The past winter months have been abnormal in the measure of the field ice and the number of icebergs that have strayed down across the northern trade routes between America and Europe. Beginning with December of 1910 the ice reports turned in at the United States hydrographic office were as follows:

December	12
January	12
February	12
March	12

April ..... 63 (to date) 22  
May ..... 56  
June ..... 47  
July ..... 35  
August ..... 24  
September ..... 18  
October ..... 0

**Ice Early This Year.**

It will be observed that the months of April, May and June are the most productive in the foregoing list, and such is usually the case, but during the last winter ice began drifting south across the ocean lanes of travel in November, and bergs have been reported each month since. Commonly the transatlantic liner lines are further north in winter and further south in summer, and the reason for this is that in the winter months the article is held at home by the grip of Jack Frost, while, with the development of the warm season, the ice flows further to the southward and the ships are thereby forced to keep out of their way.

The northern route is the shorter, one, and thus the winter course has some compensations, even though stormier weather prevails. This direct route has been made unusually hazardous during the last winter, because the Arctic ice has violated custom and has drifted down across the liner's paths. The records of the various traffic agencies show that this abnormal drift has caused considerable damage, and there are several vessels in harbor now that are undergoing repairs in consequence.

Of these, the Lord Cromer seems to have suffered most. This ship, like the Titanic, was on her maiden trip, and was bound for London, Cape Breton, but was so damaged by her battle with icebergs that she put into Halifax for repairs. Good facilities there being unequal to putting the craft into proper shape again, she came on here to New York. Her damage will probably total quite \$200,000 before she will be ready for sea again.

**Damage to the Cromer.**

The Lord Cromer is a craft of more than 4,000 tons, and the character of the ice that completely stopped her progress for a while can be gathered from the size of the vessel. Less than three days the stricken ship struggled with the ice, and finally lifted the vessel was fairly in the midst of a veritable gathering of enormous bergs. It is a wonder that she got away with but a graver injury, because some of these mountains of ice were so unstable that they turned turtle from time to time. Had the Lord Cromer been struck by one of these super-sensational masses, she would have been crushed and sunk with the utmost speed.

All of this happened just preceding the start of the Titanic off her westward run, and it was probably into this or a kindred area of field ice and bergs that the steamers Kura and Luckenbush bumped their noses, the latter finally making a detour of 70 miles to the south in order to avoid further risk. The Kura was not so lucky, and twenty-four of her plates were damaged and just below the waterline was cut a hole in the surrounding floor.

The big liner's German-built hull took a very stiff fight to break her way through this same ice, but, luckily, she overcame the obstructions without mishap. The Niagara of the French line was not so fortunate, and ran aground.

arrived somewhat battered in consequence of her experience.

Some of us have been slightly jarred by ferryboats when they have nosed their way through floes of river ice in passing to and from their berthing places, but all of this ice is comparatively more tissue paper besides the tumbled masses that have laid across the tracks of the transatlantic steamers. The Arctic field ice drifts in heavy floes many feet deep, and the jarring of a ship working her way through it is well-nigh enough to set one's head aching dreadfully, while the vibration saps the muscles and the nerves through their repeated attack.

**Bergs Born in Greenland.**

The records of the United States hydrographic office for the last 12 years go to show that icebergs have not been found so far south in April since 1893, and then, apparently, the area covered by their drift was a smaller one. According to official data, icebergs have been seen as far south at different intervals as the 38th degree of latitude, substantially the parallel upon which Philadelphia lies—and the easternmost drift of the ice has been longitude 38:30 west of Greenwich. Bearing these figures in mind, we again see that the present season has been, and still is, an unusual one, and the Titanic, despite Captain Smith's inexact margin of safety, has paid the penalty of these unwelcome conditions.

Now, where do these icebergs come from? There are a great many more of them in the north Atlantic than there are in the north Pacific ocean, and the origin of these wanderers from the Arctic circle has been definitely determined at a comparatively recent time. Years ago it was commonly supposed that the icebergs were born in the polar sea, and that it made its way gradually from the frigid north down through Jones sound into Baffin bay, and thence southward. If it arrived, until it intercepted ocean traffic, passing to and over the grand banks of Newfoundland.

This hydrographic fiction has been dispelled through a more intimate study of the coast of Greenland studies that have been pursued through the frequency of latter-day Arctic expeditions and the pursuits of the Greenland whalers. As a matter of fact, the icebergs which enter annually upon the waters of the northern Atlantic have their birth, well-nigh exclusively on the western coast of Greenland, and not in the frigid regions lying nearer the pole.

**Rugged Coastal Wall.**

It is true that some of these floating mountains of ice drift into the Atlantic from the Spitzbergen sea, being swept southward and westward along the further coast of Greenland by the downward movement of the east Greenland current, again to be carried for a while northward along the west coast of that great Danish peninsula before doubling again upon its tracks and moving to the south under the impulse of the Labrador current.

The shores of Greenland, especially on the western side, are buttressed, as it were, by a mountainous belt extending inland to a depth ranging from 50 to 100 miles. This rugged coastal wall has been broken into in the ages past and promontories and bluff headlines bear evidence of the violence with which they have been attacked by the elements and the Arctic ice in the centuries gone. There are innumerable islands fringing the coast and deep bays or fjords penetrate inland—many of them ending abruptly against the massive fronts of towering glaciers.

These ever-moving rivers of ice are the outward fringe, as it were, of the immense cap which covers the whole interior of Greenland back from the shore 50 miles or more. The ice cap is the packed and frozen snow which has accumulated upon Greenland's shoulders during the dim past. This frozen burden rises toward the interior and forms a watershed between the east and the west coasts, its maximum height rising to possibly 10,000 feet above the sea. The glacial body is ceaselessly working its way toward the sea, through the valleys that break through to the coast, the ice advancing in broad, bluff fronts.

**Danger Under Way.**

As these solidly frozen rivers reach the sea and push out beyond the shore line they break off sharply in snormal masses which we know as icebergs, the size of the berg depending upon the dip of the shore and the length of time the ice is supported as it pushes into the water. This manner of making icebergs is technically known as calving. It is said that the pieces of ice so set adrift, while varying greatly, have an ordinary height of from 60 to 100 feet of sheer wall above water and this may be surmounted by apices and pinnacles reaching more than twice as high.

The average length will range from 300 feet to 1,000 feet, and these proportions are considered commonplace among people familiar with Arctic conditions. But this is not the whole story of their magnitude these are measurements above the sea surface. In order to support these massive portions, there is below the water a body of ice of from eight to nine times the visible bulk.

For this reason the outward evidence of an iceberg's mass is deceptive unless one bears these ratios in mind. It is not a question of how high the spires and pinnacles may be above the ocean, but what they represent as accumulated weight. A berg may have a pinnacle reaching upward 100 feet, and yet have a depth under the surface of less than this, and this relation of visible bulk to the continually remembered in estimating the extent of the underlying and hidden menace.

**Have Outlying Spurs.**

Apart from this, the character, of form of the underbody is of serious concern. Icebergs not infrequently have outlying spurs or submerged plateaus, which are quite as dangerous as any other type of sunken obstruction or barrier to safe navigation. In 1907 the North German Lloyd steamer, Kronprinz Wilhelm narrowly escaped disaster when colliding with an iceberg in the north Atlantic on the fifth of July while westward bound. The berg was not a large one, and it

hidden by lowered up out of the fog not more than 300 yards away.

It was hardly time to awing the ship clear, but the helm was put hard over, and the engines set racing sternward. Before the bow reached the body of visible ice, the stem rose suddenly skyward as the ship mounted upon the berg's submerged plateau, and, after holding for a few anxious moments at a critical angle, the great liner slipped back upon her normal keel as her sheer weight split the softened ice of which the unwelcome obstacle was composed. Just what might have happened had the previous weeks of warm weather not softened and rotted the ice, is a subject for speculation.

"Another and earlier example of the hidden danger of a berg's underlying spurs is that of the British steamship Nessmore, which ran into an iceberg in latitude 41 degrees 50 minutes north, longitude 52 degrees west, and knocked its bows into a cocked hat. When that ship was docked a deep dent was discovered reaching from a line abreast of her forelegging, just above the keel, all the way aft. Four of its frames were fractured and many of her plates were cut almost through. In its case the skipper thought he had given the berg a wide enough berth to escape injury, but he had unfortunately not allowed for the underwater plateau."

**The Drift Southward.**

Once the berg is born on the western shores of Greenland and set adrift in Baffin bay or the water adjacent to Davis strait, it may find its way into the Labrador current and begin its roundabout journey for the Grand Banks. The drift of the ice is not an unobstructed one; the course of the berg may be halted by many mishaps and conflicting conditions, and it may never survive the check of the interfering obstacles. Many icebergs go hard and fast against in the Arctic basin and are crushed to pieces by the Titanic struggles which are well-nigh constantly enacted there.

Again, other bergs may reach the shores of Labrador, where from one end to the other of that coast they are alternately caught and released as they work their way southward. In this limping progress of these gigantic masses some disappear entirely, some are broken up into many small units, while others survive that natural gauntlet and reach the open waters of the north Atlantic. If one will glance at the coast line of the bergs, one will see that it is cut up by bays and headlands, shoals and reefs and an abundant scattering of islands.

All of these interfere with the downward drift of Arctic ice, and effectively reduce the westward bulk of the bergs to fairly harmless ice before it can reach the pathways of transatlantic travel. But for this barrier, as it were, which nature has interposed in the southerly movement of the glacial offsprings, overseas traffic in the north Atlantic would be a far more hazardous undertaking.

The prime agency or force at work in bringing the icebergs from the Arctic basin is the Labrador current. This Arctic stream flows toward the equator at a rate varying from 10 to 25 miles a day. The general drift of the current is downward from the polar region, and while the breadth and the depth of the current are not definitely known, it is certain that it pours im-

mense volumes of water into the Atlantic.

**Act Like Snow-plows.**

The submerged force of this movement catches the buried underbody of the icebergs and sweeps them onward despite high winds and interfering fields of heavy ice. In this way these great frozen bodies become veritable snow-plows and grind the ice-floes into broken bits. There is a retching advance in watching the stubborn advance of an iceberg in the very teeth of an angry gale. The tale in the surface of the sea of the submerged force of the berg and the relentless drive of the Arctic current.

The Labrador current is really a river neighbor of ours on the Atlantic coast, but it is buried below the surface of the sea, and its power is not felt by the winds and waves of the surface of the coast of Newfoundland and as the northward-bound gulf stream sweeps over it. It is this Labrador current which carries the ocean derelicts that are heavily waterlogged and partly sunken inshore and piles them up on the New Jersey coast.

The life history of an iceberg is a difficult one to trace, and two bergs born at the same time, eventually reaching a low latitude, may arrive at their ultimate destination in the north Atlantic at dates differing from one to two years. All the glacial offsprings set free in any one season do not, unfortunately, find their way south during the following year. There are so many irregular or erratic movements on the part of these Arctic wanderers that the berg of today may have had its origin several years back, while the floating ice mountains of last year may have been of a later date.

The glaciers go on "calving" month in and month out without cease, but the summer season, and especially July and August, is the time when most of them are liberated. If the bergs moved steadily southward and met with no interference, their journey of about 1,200 to 1,500 miles, would consume from four to five months, basing this calculation upon the minimum rate of 10 miles a day under the impulse of the Labrador current. This would bring them into the steamship lanes in December or January following, but this is not ordinarily the case, although the last winter might seem to be an exception.

Icebergs assume a great variety of shapes, and with their towering spires and minarets glistening in the sunshine, or even glowing in the colder light of the moon, they are truly beautiful sights; and the weird and fantastic character of their shapes is increased by the motion of glittering cataracts born of the ice's disintegration. Thanks to the action of the sun, the warm air of the open Atlantic, and the icebergs, the water about them, the average life of the iceberg is limited after once getting clear of the coast of Labrador.

But beautiful as the iceberg may be as a spectacle, most wise skippers give them a wide berth when once these floating mountains bear down upon our ocean lanes. The seafarer knows that it is best, as a rule, to keep to windward of all icebergs, because in breaking up their dangerous offsprings commonly known as "growlers," drift to leeward and may be of sufficient size, even though their bodies above water may not appear, to threaten damage in running against them.

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A View of Icebergs Such as Are Encountered Off Newfoundland

## ODD TYPES OF INSURANCE

How the London Lloyds First Agreed and Then Declined to Wager That the Missouri and the Kaw Wouldn't Rise

From the Kansas City Star.

THE London Lloyds, brokers of every form of unusual insurance, ordinarily willing to make wagers on anything from a king's death to rain on some gala day, decline to bet upon whether American rivers will rise. This decision in England will prevent the insurance of flood insurance for business houses throughout the west bottoms in Kansas City.

It is a curious fact that the Missouri and Kaw rivers would stay within their banks this spring and summer, was not due to any special suspicion entertained toward the two rivers, but was due to restricted notions of American geography peculiar to the British mind.

Flood insurance against anything like a repetition of the flood of 1903 was placed for a time with the Lloyds in London. It was the first attempt to secure anything like this form of insurance in Kansas City.

Business firms in the old flood district, influenced by the first spring alarms and having noted the spread

of insurance in Kansas City to cover an unusually wide variety of risks, sought to relieve their anxiety over the river gauge. They were told that no American company would issue flood insurance, but that it might be placed in London.

Negotiations were carried on through an insurance firm in the Postal building. The Lloyds communicated with, agreed that to insure the Kaw and Missouri to behave would be quite within the line of their activities. A Kansas City English bank, the Missouri and Kaw City is but a step.

**100 to 1 the Missouri Wouldn't Rise.**

In virtually betting on the good fortune, was sent here for approval, rates were named and the business of placing this insurance begun, when suddenly cancellation of the agreement was called. The local situation was unchanged, but the great floods in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys were claiming the attention of the world, the high-water season, the Lloyds offered odds of 100 to 1 that the river fixed the premium for each \$1,000 of flood insurance at \$10. Really their odds were less than the figure indicated, for they made numerous pro-

visions in the policy forms, such as requiring the insurance of all stock on the first two floors and eliminating damage claims of less than \$500, all favorable to the English end.

A Kansas City business man is renting for a profit of several thousand dollars a year an imaginary three-story building on the west side of Walnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The building burned last winter, but the business man, who had leased the entire building and then subdivided different floors and then subleased different floors, is closely akin to rent insurance, widely written in Kansas City by American companies.

By rent insurance owners of many Kansas City buildings, in case of the destruction or damage of a building, are protected in their rents for such time as it is agreed a contractor, working with reasonable dispatch, could replace the original building.

On the other hand, a few Kansas City retail firms enjoying exceptionally valuable locations carry "occupancy insurance." They are insured against the loss of their desirable location, the insurance covering the time

to replace the quarters they had occupied in case of fire that would be required coupled.

**Insuring Motor Cars Against Collision.**

A motor car could be covered literally as well as figuratively by the various "forms" of insurance which may now be written for the protection of the owner. He may and does insure himself against colliding with a lamp post. Again he insures himself against any erratic tendency to drive flylike through a plate glass window, and through store fronts.

To be properly insured for a drive through a plate glass window, a motorist must carry at least four kinds of insurance: (a) collision insurance, to cover damage to his car; (b) property damage insurance to cover damage to the store front; (c) accident insurance for his own protection; (d) public liability insurance, in case clerk or pedestrian chance to be injured.

Each form of motor car insurance is distinct from every other form. And when the car owner has had his car extricated from a plate glass window or from its entanglement around a lamp post, he will find himself still lacking two policies insurance against

theft and against fire.

The cautious advance of garden insurance beyond the hall insurance stage at all times has been awaited anxiously by the suburbanite, even more perhaps than by the regular truck gardener. Serious applications are made in Kansas City for insurance protection against the neighbor's chickens, and the cow across the street.

Live stock insurance is written in Kansas City on a wide variety of animals. Heavy insurance reported on many of the trained animals on the vaudeville circuits is not carried wholly in the imagination of the public. The park board does not insure the animals in the Swope Park Zoo.

The flywheel, which sometimes flies other ways than around, is now covered in Kansas City by special policies. It is known as "flywheel" insurance.

Dynamite is probably more dangerous than a flywheel. Some Kansas City contractors protect themselves on their blasting operations by insurance. The insurance companies meet all damages to other persons' property resulting from the blasting. But property owners fearful of blasting in their neighborhood cannot protect them-

selves by insurance. The owner of a large building on the Belt line tried in vain last year to get insurance protection from the terminal company's operations.

Negroes owning houses in the dynamite belt two years ago could not get "dynamite" insurance and had to depend exclusively on an all-night electric light service in their yards.

Some old-line companies, at a charge of 10 cents a hundred, are adding insurance against natural gas explosions. They are in Kansas City at all times insure their tools against theft. At the other extremes are banks carrying burglar insurance on steel vaults.

**Insuring Against Insurance.**

Kansas City firms, after installing sprinkler systems for fire protection, turn about and insure themselves against the sprinkler system. This is a form of "consequential damages" which includes insurance against damage from artificial cooling plants.

Kansas City factories are beginning to take out workmen's collective insurance, guaranteeing the health and in a way the efficiency of their working force.

The saloon keeper who pushes a schooner across the bar is insured

for admission should be made at the tuberculosis clinic nearest the child's home. The tuberculosis clinics are scattered in thickly populated districts on both the east and west side of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. The children are approved by the department of charities, and are examined by the hospital admission bureau, 425 Canal Street. They are taken by nurse to the Preventorium at Farmingdale, N. J. Here they remain three or four months in open camps under careful observation. No child is returned until the home conditions have been made safe through the removal of the tuberculous parent, or through education of that parent as

**FREED THE RACE**

**OF PHTHISIS**

Poor Children of New York Who Have Been Exposed to the Disease in Their Homes Live in the Open Air at the Preventorium at Farmingdale.

Marcus M. Marks in the New York Independent.

"Close the windows, I'll catch cold," has always been the cry when the thermometer was low. Tuberculosis people who sit with open windows, or in open "caves" on winter nights with good results, were thought im-

mune from colds on account of their very trouble.

The cry, "Close the windows," was not hushed by their satisfactory experience. Later, for the first time, groups of children who were not "actively" tuberculous, have been taken from city tenements, where they were in danger of infection from tuberculous parents, and were placed in open camps established in the country.

**Became Rosy Cheeked.**

"They romped," they studied, they rested, they worked, and they slept out in the open, in winter as well as summer. The thermometer often ran down near zero—sometimes below—and there

was no complaint or ill result. On the contrary, the children's cheeks became rosy; their weight increased on the average from four to 20 pounds each during a three months' stay, despite their active life, and they soon shook off their sensitiveness to infection.

Not a cold—no illness of any kind in the case of 264 children at the Tuberculosis Preventorium at Farmingdale, N. J., thus far! And uniform gain in weight and strength! Shouldn't the cry of "close the windows" cease?

We have in New York many factories and shops that are called "sweatshops." Most of these have many windows that give little light and no air—why? They are always

closed and usually dirty. Could we make it compulsory to open and clean these windows by legislation if necessary? It would be a great point in the fight against tuberculosis.

**The Camp Equipment.**

To return to our story: There are four new open camps, each to contain 52 beds and two attendants. Each of these camps is divided into two equal parts by a comfortable dressing room. Underneath are showers and toilets. Above is a model open schoolroom.

A large central administration building includes dining room, kitchen and quarters for staff. A modern power

and laundry equipment completes the institution.

The construction is of hollow tile and cement. The architectural lines are simple, yet beautiful. The total investment will be \$180,000; the capacity, 172 children.

The purpose of the Preventorium is set out to take the 400 to 700 children that will come under its care during the year, but to help show the way to save the 40,000 children living with tuberculous parents in New York city today.

**Take Only Poor Children.**

Only poor children reach the Preventorium. There is no charge for fare, board or clothing. Application

for admission should be made at the tuberculosis clinic nearest the child's home. The tuberculosis clinics are scattered in thickly populated districts on both the east and west side of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. The children are approved by the department of charities, and are examined by the hospital admission bureau, 425 Canal Street. They are taken by nurse to the Preventorium at Farmingdale, N. J. Here they remain three or four months in open camps under careful observation. No child is returned until the home conditions have been made safe through the removal of the tuberculous parent, or through education of that parent as

to disinfection, the necessity of open windows and clean floors. The purpose is to avoid "working in a circle." The children are followed up by a special board of health nurses for years after their discharge from the Preventorium.

Cornelius Lyons, the former West-ern League umpire, has been elected a justice of the peace at Indianapolis. He will make only slight change in his decisions hereafter. Instead of sending the bad actors off the field, he will send them to the house-gow.

There were 18,029 divorces in the last year and 200,289 marriages.



# Gazette Want-Ads



# REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES

## FOR SALE Real Estate

**COMFORT AND CONVENIENCES**

are embodied in this handsome residence of eight rooms, bath and sleeping porch. Everything that one could wish for in a modern up to date home is here. Reception hall, living room, den, dining room and kitchen, together with large front and rear porches are on the first floor. Four bedrooms, bath and sleeping porch on second floor. The basement is under entire house with laundry and large first-class furnace. Lot is 50 feet front and faces south. The owner has bought larger property and will sacrifice this one. Call and let us show it to you and then submit us an offer.

**Wills, Spackman & Kent**  
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN  
Gazette Bldg. Phone 350-351

## FOR SALE

Several small cottages, ranging from 4 to 6 rooms. Prices from \$600 to \$1,500.

Several choice lots from \$200 up to \$350. Lots nicely located, sidewalks, sewer and water in alleys.

6-room house, choice location, sidewalks in front of house and around house. Large ash shade trees, plenty of fruit trees for domestic use. \$3,300. Small part cash down balance on good terms.

**S. T. JOHNSON**  
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance  
22 S. Tejon St.

## AN IRRIGATED GARDEN TRACT AND CHICKEN RANCH

Two acres all under irrigation. Fine soil, good 4-room house with water inside barn and chicken house not far from car line. There is a small part cash down balance on good terms at \$2,750.

**THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.**  
Suite 410, Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.  
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

## AMONEYMAKER

Party owns office and job shop income of \$125 monthly assured. \$100 handles this, located in thriving town, this county. A fine chance to build larger business. Call at once as owner is leaving and must sell.

**THE STATE REALTY CO.**  
2nd floor First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

## NEW BUNGALOWS FOR SALE

We are offering two strictly modern bungalows for sale on terms. at 227 and 231 E. Fontanero St. Visitors welcome. Open house. **COME UP.**  
**GEO. CARROTHERS & SONS**

## COZY CLASSY COMPLETE

4 ROOMS, BATH, SLEEPING PORCH, HOT WATER HEAT, GOOD LOT, 100x200 FEET FINE CENTRAL LOCATION, NORTH. PRICE \$3,500. TERMS.

**Wills, Spackman & Kent**  
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN  
Gazette Bldg. Phone 350-351

14 ACRES, 5-room house, electric lights, city water, barn, chicken houses plenty fruit, Jersey cow, chickens, incubator, three blocks from car line; less than two-thirds value. Owner leaving. Deal direct. B-90, Gazette. Phone White 131.

## NORTH AND CLOSE IN

Recent, modern, fine plumbing, south front, walks fine basement and all for \$2,000, on terms to suit purchaser. This property is new and worth 1-3 more than asking price.

**NATIONAL REALTY CO.**  
Suite 410, Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.  
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

## ONLY 7 LOTS LEFT

**DALE ST. ADDITION**  
\$200 TO \$300  
IF YOU WANT ONE  
DE QUICK

**Wills, Spackman & Kent**  
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN  
Gazette Bldg. Phone 350-351

**NORTH NEVADA AVE.**  
SIX ROOMS  
FURNACE  
BATH  
GOOD BASEMENT  
LOT 50x100 FT.  
PRICE \$2,500.00  
IS GOING TO SELL IT.

**Wills, Spackman & Kent**  
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN  
Gazette Bldg. Phone 350-351

**6-ROOM AND 4-ROOM**  
Only 2 blocks due east of college, full lot and property in splendid repair. Total costs, \$2,000. See us and submit offer.

**NATIONAL REALTY CO.**  
Suite 410, Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.  
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

## FREE TRIP

**TO PECOS VALLEY, TEXAS, FOR YOU**

Do you want to take a free trip to the lower Pecos valley of west Texas, the "Land of Alfalfa and Perfect Fruit"? Next excursion, Tuesday, May 7. Don't miss this golden opportunity to see one of the richest valleys in the United States. It's the opportunity of a lifetime. Call at my office for full information about this grand free trip. Rich level, irrigated, bottom, alfalfa land. Six crops of alfalfa every year. Altitude, 3,000 feet.

**GEO. W. MORRIS**  
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# BOY SCOUT DEPARTMENT



## The Bicycle Boy Scouts

THE Bicycle Boy Scouts are the picked boys of their troop. They are sturdy, alert, self-reliant and prepared for emergencies. They have passed all the tests for tenderfoot, second class and first class scout badges and have won merit badges for cycling. By making a specialty of one phase of scouting, they are helping in the general development of their troops and in carrying out plans that make for more fun on hikes and in camp. Bicycles are an important phase of the Boy Scout activities. It is in line with the aims of the leaders of the movement to encourage boys to keep out in the open air and take physical exercise. James E. West, chief scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts of America, once wrote to the bicycle and the scoutmaster. A cripple, he was compelled to use crutches. He was poor and in need of work. At one time the only opportunity open to him was in a bicycle agency, where they required all their employees to ride a wheel. He learned to ride in one afternoon, got the job, and in a short time grew in weight from 95 pounds to 130 pounds, could walk without crutches and improved in health. This made him a thorough convert to the outdoor life and he has ever since strongly advocated the use of the bicycle. The use of the bicycle also develops resourcefulness and self-control as well as the power of endurance.

The bicycle scouts are selected with care by the scoutmaster, who directs a troop of three or more patrols, each patrol having eight boys. A patrol of bicycle scouts is a splendid part of a troop. The boys are chosen because they have the qualities requisite for good bicycle scouts and can add to the spirit and enthusiasm of the troop. Besides being keen-eyed, quick-witted, muscular boys, the bicycle scouts must have hidden bicycles 50 miles in 10 hours and must know how to repair a bicycle. Once the patrol is selected, each boy is assigned to a special line of work. One scout must be an excellent repairer, two must be drilled in signaling, one is well up in first aid, another is a specialist in cooking, and at least one should have unusually well developed the faculty of observation.

The activities of the bicycle scouts may be divided into three parts, all designed to train the boys to get the greatest amount of fun and physical and mental advantage out of the bicycle, and also to teach them to be of help to their fellow-scouts. First, the boys engage in drills to perfect themselves in handling their bicycles under all possible emergencies. They train themselves in observing things

## MORE HELP PLANNED FOR THE BOYS BY SCOUT LEADERS

The Leaders of the Boy Scouts of America seek to provide Scoutmasters to develop the Boy Physically, Mentally and Morally.

The leaders of the Boy Scouts of America are working out plans to provide still better supervision of the boys' play. Plans are being outlined to teach the boys thoroughly many things that they now do in a haphazard sort of way. While the boys are in the spirit of fun engage in many activities, these things have a prac-



"SINCE THE TIME OF NOAH." In the opinion of Lewis Nixon, the celebrated naval architect, the present method of launching and carrying lifeboats on ocean liners exhibits little improvement over the plans carried out by Noah on the Ark. One suggestion made is that the space taken up by one lifeboat at the present time could be occupied by five or more lifeboats if the davits are so constructed that the boats be placed one above the other.

ing, in a garden, in horses, boating, photography, chickens or the like the scoutmaster can either supply the information and the training to which the boy in the spirit of fun is craving.

James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the organization says that the boys throughout the country are clamoring to join the boy scout movement, but the great need, however, is more scoutmasters or well developed men who are interested in boys and who can do the things. Whereas a year ago there were only 2,000 scoutmasters there are today more than 7,000, but so rapidly has the scout movement grown there is still a great demand among the boys for leaders. The plan which West has in view tends toward getting more men to take charge of scout troops and to see that the way of the boys is thoroughly systematized.

## BADEN-POWELL'S FRIENDSHIP FOR CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE WEST

The tour of James E. West, chief scout of the Boy Scouts of America, across the country in the company of Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, chief scout of the British Boy Scouts, gave West a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with the recognized leader of the scout movement and to absorb many of his plans and ideas for the development of the scout movement. The relationship between Sir Robert and Mr. West developed into warm friendship in the five weeks that they were together. The letters which Sir Robert has written to the leaders of the scout movement and to Mr. West himself show that he has the utmost admiration for the ability of Mr. West and the work that he is accomplishing for the boys of the country.

In one letter Sir Robert says: "Once more let me thank you for all your kindness, consideration and patience. I fear that my unwillingness to do work must have been most trying to you, but I am sure that I could never have gotten through the tour at all had I carried out more of the programs. I only hope that the trip may have done some sort of good for the movement in spite of this." In another letter, Sir Robert writes: "The organization appears generally to have been started on the right lines, and to be in good hands for future development, but I propose to furnish you in a few days with some notes on such points as specially struck me. I think that the scoutmasters may well be congratulated on the successful results which by their work and energy they have already achieved in spite of numerous difficulties." In still another letter Sir Robert writes: "I feel it a great honor as well as a mark of friendly confidence that I have been asked to speak and inspect at the different centers. And was more than surprised and pleased at the splendid reception which was everywhere accorded to me. I only wish that my state of health had allowed me better to respond to it. For this I crave forgiveness. If I can be of any assistance to the movement now or in the future, I hope that the executive will hesitate to call upon me. In the meantime let me offer my cordial thanks to all for their exceptional kindness and good will, and my sincere hope for their continued success in the development of this great work."

There is an excellent patrol of bicycle scouts in Oakland, Cal., under J. W. Griffin, scoutmaster. M. J. Sarafeld, in Hyde park, Chicago, has a well-developed, efficient patrol of bicycle scouts. Denver, Colo., has several scouts who have won the merit badges for cycling. At Wilmette, Ill., a number of boys have proved themselves excellent bicycle scouts.

## LAKE CHARLES, LA., SCOUTS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

The boy scouts of Lake Charles, La., are proud of having celebrated their first anniversary. To show their progress in scouting, they published a souvenir book in which they explained their aims and their accomplishments. Scout Commissioner S. Arthur Knapp has organized three patrols, namely, the owl, the cat and the eagle, and has in each group 30 enthusiastic scouts. The boys go on hikes at least once a week. Through the generosity of Ben N. Foster, the boys have received the grant of a piece of land for five years and on it they are now building a bungalow for use as a headquarters when camping. They are saving up their money to defray the expenses of the coming summer camp.

## WHAT THE BOY SCOUTS ARE DOING

Troop No. 1 of the Boy Scouts of America in Dunkirk, N. Y., will help the tuberculosis camp near that place. They are helping in erecting tents and making everything fit for the summer.

There are 100 husky Boy Scouts of America in Hazleton, Pa. The boys, who are under the direct charge of Charles H. Russell as scout commissioner, are active workers. They are skilled in signaling, first aid, cooking, and the art of camping. The boys recently met with the business men of the town in the first annual banquet, in the course of which they displayed their skill as scouts.

Boy scouts of Cedar Falls, Ia., have a campfire meeting once a month, at which each boy relates a story about a former president of the United States.

James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, recently started a movement in Philadelphia and raised \$3,000 for the help of the boy scouts in that city.

Fifteen thousand boy scouts from St. Louis planted several hundred trees in Forest park, St. Louis, on Arbor day.

At Granville, in France, is a family now represented by five generations. On January 21 last, Germaine Blin was born. Her mother is 15 years old. Mrs. Blin's mother is the child's grandmother. She is 37 while the grandmother is 55, and the mother of this lady is now in her 80's.



Fifth Officer Lowe of the Titanic, who, in testifying before the senatorial investigation committee in Washington, told how he ordered J. Bruce Ismay from a lifeboat.

## TASK FOR DR. WASHINGTON

Asked to Go to Africa to Adjust Race Problem.

From the New York Evening Post.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—One outcome of discussion at the International Conference on the Negro, which ended today, is that Dr. Booker T. Washington, head of Tuskegee institute, has been asked to go to South Africa to help in reaching an understanding on which negro missionaries may work there in accord with the sentiment of white residents. During discussion of the missionary phase of African conditions, colored missionary societies in the United States reported that negro churches in the south have been sending missionaries to Africa, but that these missionaries were not welcomed by the resident white people. This has become a serious complaint among the colored missionaries in the United States.

Union of effort among the colored missionary societies of the different denominations was discussed at the conference. Report on the educational needs of Liberia developed that a movement has been made to establish an industrial school on the model of Tuskegee there.

On the general subject of "Methods," the first paper was read by Dr. Robert E. Park of Boston, former secretary of the Congo Reform association of America. It was entitled "Education by Cultural Groups." The second paper was by Prof. W. L. Thomas, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago. He discussed "Education and Racial Traits." Professor Thomas reviewed the old question of the fitness of the negro race to acquire the culture of the white man, and participate in the white man's civilization in a novel manner.

## Civilization a Mutual Inheritance.

Professor Thomas emphasized that culture and civilization are not inherited. They are, in the language of science and so far as they come into the possession of any individual, acquired. That a race has not reached a high state of civilization did not prove that it could not reach it. Two things were necessary: first, an environment which made civilized life possible; second, some means of tapping vast stores of knowledge accumulated by previous generations.

Individuals tap this accumulated knowledge and culture, which is a social, rather than a racial inheritance, through education. That evidence points to the fact that any race, which

has an opportunity for education can put itself into possession of this social inheritance, and thus fit itself to share in this civilization, was Professor Thomas' conclusion.

An incident of the conference was the presentation of a series of resolutions for the 15 delegates from the British West Indies by the teachers and students of British nationality in the Tuskegee institute. The resolutions urged the delegates to use their influence to secure for the West Indies a school like Tuskegee institute. The resolutions also urged that Booker T. Washington be invited to visit Jamaica and the other West Indian islands to give advice and counsel.

A striking feature of the conference was the variety of religious, social, educational and scientific interests represented. There were Africans, West Indians, and Americans of all denominations and various shades of color. There were representatives of the latest scientific views upon social and racial problems, and there was one man who spoke of himself as having been "discovered" a few years ago by a missionary. He is now conducting a little African Methodist church in British Guiana, South America.

The British West Indies were represented on the one hand by a fine type of the British colonial official, in the person of Hon. J. R. Williams, director of education for Jamaica, and by a humble and simple black man in the person of Washington Harper, a shipwright from Barbados. A notable figure in the conference was a soft-spoken Spanish diplomat from Venezuela, Dr. Esteban Gil Borquez, a fighting Irish Catholic priest, the Rev. D. J. Rustin of New York, and a host of stormy negro orators, like Bishop Henry M. Turner of Atlanta, the well known apostle of "Back to Africa," which is the "Lost Cause" of the negro race.

## Value of the Conference.

The value of bringing together these different characters, representing the different points of view and the different types of people, into one meeting, has been generally recognized. It was referred to in declarations sent out at the close of the conference, summarizing its chief results. The declarations read as follows:

The members of this conference, representing widely different parts of the world, and equally different interests and experiences and points of view with regard to the negro race and its problems, are profoundly convinced that this meeting, which has brought them together for discussion and consultation, is both timely and important, and that the movement here begun may be most beneficial and far-reaching in its effects and the opportunities for cooperation which it opens up.

The members of this conference feel also that this school at Tuskegee which is a great experimental station in racial education, and at the same time a center of negro life, has been well chosen as a place of meeting.

The conference has been strongly impressed with the great advantage that must result from the coming together of such various interests as here find representation, racial, industrial, educational and religious, and the value of meetings of this kind to the negro people in the United States, Africa and the West Indies is obvious: the interests of European governments having colonies in tropical regions directly concerned, and the questions here discussed are not without importance in their effect upon the native races in all parts of the world.

As far as concerns education, no point has received more unanimous support than the need to widen the scope of education so that it may touch life at as many points as possible, although the application of this principle must differ with the different conditions of various localities.

Impressed with the value of the opportunities for discussion and observation that this meeting has afforded, the conference recommends that similar international meetings be held triennially, arrangements for the place of meeting and the preparation of a detailed program to be placed in the hands of a committee to be appointed at this conference. The conference also recommends that efforts be made to appoint local committees or representatives for the collection of information along lines to be suggested by this central committee.

A "cut flower express" runs every day in the year between the flower market of Toulon and the city of Paris. Lilies grow in abundance in the rural territory of Russia.

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## ART A SEDUCTIVE FRUIT

He Who Is Once Intoxicated by Its Sweetness Is Lost.  
From Ludwig Tieck's Essay.  
Surely it is a noble endeavor to try to create a work of art, transcending all the low and common utilities of life, a work independent, complete in itself, subservient to no utilitarian purpose—a beautiful object shining in its own splendor. The instinct to produce such a work seems to point more directly to a higher world than any other impulse of our nature. And yet this beautiful art is a seductive and forbidden fruit, and he who has once been intoxicated by its sweetness may be regarded as a lost man in practical life. He becomes more and more absorbed in his own "internal pleasures," and at length finds that he has no heart to feel, no hand to labor for his fellow man.

I am shocked when I reflect on my whole life devoted to the luxury of music. Here have I sat, a self-indulgent hermit, drawing sensations of sweetness from harmonious tones. I cannot avoid knowing that thousands are suffering under as many varieties of affliction. I know that every vibration of the pendulum is like the stroke of a sword for some fellow creature.

"Seakumite" is the name given to the new seaweed vulcanite of J. S. Campbell, London chemist. It is proof against heat, cold, oils and the weather, and is recommended as an electric insulator, and a material for belting, steam packing, vehicle tires, and even for shoes.

The state of West Virginia produces 55 times more coal than it did 50 years ago.



**CUPID UNDAUNTED BY TITANIC DISASTER.**  
Arthur Woodcott and Marion Wright who have just been wedded in New York according to schedule in spite of the fact that the bride was a passenger on the sunken Titanic. Luckily she was placed in a lifeboat by one of the heroic officers who went down with his ship, and arrived in New York on the Carpathia. Woodcott, who is the owner of a prosperous apple orchard in Oregon, traveled from his western home to New York to meet his bride-to-be, and for several days after the arrival of the Carpathia he searched the hospitals and hotels for his sweetheart and finally located her with one of the survivors whose home was in the metropolis.



# News of the Week From Across the Water

By Special Cable From the International News Service

## Irish Antimigration League Uses Titanic Disaster as an Argument Against Leaving Home

By AUSTIN F. MAGUIRE

DUBLIN, May 4.—In the loss of the Titanic the Irish Antimigration League finds new, if sad, argument against the continued desertion of their country by the young men and women of Ireland. When the great ship plunged under the waves, a large proportion of the third-class passengers who were lost were sturdy young men and women, mostly of the farming class, who joined the Titanic on a quest for a better life in America.

Though there is evidence of a downward tendency in emigration statistics, still the fact remains that several years must pass before Irish emigration will be reduced to proportions that will be more in accord with the normal, or natural, overflow of the population of any well-regulated nation.

Emigration has been one of Ireland's most acute afflictions for more than 60 years. The great exodus of the people from their native land came first in the fearful years of 1847-8, when a landlord-made famine decimated the land, while plenty reigned within her borders.

That a people did suffer famine while the landlords, backed by British bayonets, seized and sent out of the country to be sold in English markets, so that the landlords might have their rents, enough cattle, eggs, butter, poultry and farm produce to support every man, woman and child, who died for want of food, is known now and cannot be denied by all the statisticians the landlord class has ever hired.

**Statistics Tell the Story.**

How Ireland has suffered since then from emigration may be judged from the following returns for 1911, just issued from the office of the registrar-general:

From 1861 to 1911 the number of people who left Irish ports as emigrants was 4,218,016.

According to the census figures the population of Ireland last year was 4,381,651. In 1901, by the preceding decennial census, the population was 4,668,775, a loss in the 10 years of 287,124.

The figures are, of course, deplorable. But those who are working with might and main to alter or decrease them are met by the lure of America, which, to thousands of the young people of the rural population, is simply irresistible.

Last year, 30,573 young natives of Ireland turned their backs upon their own country and their hopeful, optimistic faces towards the great republic. Most of these will never set foot on Irish soil again, for which the pity is great. Ireland needs them all to help her with the work in the coming days of her regeneration.

The census commissioners say that although the shrinkage of the population, which has been continuous since 1848, has not yet ceased, the percentage of loss of population for the last decade is the smallest yet recorded. This, at least, is a crumb of comfort. But the turn in the lane is yet a long way off.

Of the 30,573 who went away last year, 22 per cent declared on leaving that their point of destination was the United States of America. The remaining 28 per cent went to Canada and Australia, with a small sprinkling to the colonies of South Africa. But the most of them were lost to Ireland, wherever they went.

**Young Blood Is Leaving.**

What this loss really means will be appreciated by the fact that of those who originated in 1911, 55 per cent were between the ages of 15 and 35.

The province of Ulster, which is so frequently held up as the one prosperous section of Ireland, furnished 12,032 of last year's emigrants. Most of these went to Canada.

Expressing its regret at the continued outflow of the young and energetic of the population, the Freeman's Journal says that monthly returns, so far this year, do not warrant hopes of a favorable variation of the figures of last year.

The months of May, June and July comprise the "emigration season," says the Freeman, and those three months

will support the fact that a great republic in which millions of our race have settled and made their homes, will continue to call to thousands every year. But the peace and security which the homeland affords now are finding increased recognition among the people and there is hope for the future.

**An Appointment of Interest.**

Residents of America who are natives of the west of Ireland will learn with interest of the appointment of the Rt. Rev. Canon Higgins, the reverend parish priest of Castlebar, to be auxiliary bishop to Rev. Dr. Healy, archbishop of Tuam.

Dr. Higgins is a native of Castlebar. His early studies were made in St. Jarlath's college, from which he went to Maynooth, where he finished a distinguished course.

He returned to St. Jarlath's and became its president, advancing the status of the college greatly during his administration. In 1910 he was appointed parish priest of Cummer in succession to the Rev. William McHugh. The Rev. Canon Curran, formerly parish priest at Abbey, is now in charge of the Cummer parish to succeed Bishop Higgins, who, on his elevation, selected Castlebar as his parish of residence.

Another item of interesting Connemara news is that J. A. Johnstone, who for seven years was cashier for the Bank of Ireland in Baltimore and Galway, has been transferred on promotion to Belfast. Mr. Johnstone is a most courteous banking officer who has legions of friends in America.

## MISS OLIVE MACLEOD TO WED

Is Lady Who Journeyed Miles Through Wilderness of South Africa to Decorate Explorer's Grave

LONDON, May 4.—A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Charles L. Temple, C. M. G., youngest son of the late Sir Richard Temple, Bart., and Olive MacLeod, younger daughter of Sir Ronald MacLeod and Lady Agnes MacLeod of MacLeod.

The above announcement in the Times, recalling as it does a highly romantic story, will arouse considerable interest. Miss MacLeod is the lady who, in the spring of last year, returned to this country from a wonderful pilgrimage through Central Africa, with her sister in order to place a cross upon the grave of Lieut. Boyd Alexander, the explorer to whom she was engaged to be married.

Lieutenant Alexander was treacherously murdered in May, 1910, by natives of Wadai, with whom the French were at war. To reach the lonely spot where he lay buried meant a journey of some 4,000 miles through territory never before entered by a white woman. Miss MacLeod faced it unflinchingly, despite the great difficulties and dangers which it involved.

Speaking of the natives, Miss MacLeod said, "From start to finish we never experienced the slightest difficulty with them, although many of the tribes we visited were wild and contained people, the great majority of whom were little known and certainly had never seen a white woman. At first they ran away, but afterwards returned, and their chief excitement seemed to be caused by the appearance of our hair."

Mr. Temple, to whom Miss MacLeod is announced to be engaged, is chief secretary of the northern Nigeria.

**ARCHAEOLOGIST UNCOVERS RUINS OF ANCIENT CITY**

BERLIN, May 4.—Dr. von Oppenheim, in charge of the German expedition to central Mesopotamia, has sent home fascinating reports of his work at Tel Halaf, one of the capitals of the ancient Hittites. It is believed by archaeologists that his reports will throw a flood of light on the somewhat mysterious civilization of this ancient people who flourished in B. C. 1400.

The chief work of Dr. von Oppenheim lately has been the excavation around the royal palace. This building he has succeeded in tracing fully, and over 150 stone carvings, some of them of gigantic size and most vivid in execution, have been laid bare. One of the figures is a sort of Hittite Hercules, a man clad in lion's skin and armed with a club. Another is an allegorical picture of great interest showing a bearded man subdued by two youths and fettered. It is believed to be symbolic of spring conquering winter.

Two gigantic winged beasts in basalt have been discovered which are believed to have stood one at each side of the entrance to the palace. All the sculptures are reported to be in an excellent state of preservation.

**SUICIDE'S IDENTITY UNKNOWN**

PARIS, May 4.—A well-dressed, middle-aged man committed suicide by throwing himself from the top of the Arc de Triomphe. He was seen walking about on the top, and he suddenly jumped over the parapet. His corpse was picked up and taken to the pharmacy. When his clothes were searched there was no trace as to his identity except a card with the initials "J. D." and a purse containing 21 francs.



Miss Olive MacLeod, who, having returned from a record breaking trip into the African jungle to place a cross on her fiancé's grave, will now marry a new fiancé.

## Retired Officers May Emigrate to British Columbia

By PHILLIP EVERETT

LONDON, May 4.—A new emigration scheme, which, when it becomes firmly established, will merit the title of "emigration de luxe," is now being arranged by a party of retired army officers. The scheme is based on the fact that there are a large number of potential emigrants in the British Isles apart from agricultural laborers, mechanics, and the working classes, generally, during the emigration boom of the past quarter of a century, the object of the various dominions has been to recruit for the most part, laborers and the resident farming population has grown prosperous as the result of this large and growing influx. The new plan will be to recruit gentlemen, and the class to which the scheme is intended to appeal is retired officers of the army and navy and civil service.

The managers of this new form of emigration, who are arranging their scheme on a cooperative basis, have secured about 13,000 acres of freehold on Nicola Lake, British Columbia, which is to be settled entirely by emigrants drawn from retired officers of the army, navy and civil service. At present they are calling for volunteers to do the first, and, naturally, roughest work of the settlement, and the rewards they offer these volunteers, apart from the free experience they will gain, are permanent positions on the administrative staff of the estate when it is in full working order.

Eventually when the estate is set up into 10-acre farms, houses built and furnished, clubhouses opened, and a golf course, a racetrack, and a polo ground laid out, emigrants will be able to take up a ready-made farm, pay for it by the convenient annual installments, and work it under skilled and friendly advice. But, greatest advantage of all, particularly for the wives and daughters of the emigrants, will be the fact that they will become members of a select little overseas colony offering all the social advantages of at least an English garrison town.

**ARISTOCRACY OF ITALY ENGAGE IN FISTICUFFS**

ROME, May 4.—Great scandal has been caused in Rome by a scene which took place today in the law courts, where a case in which anonymous letters and numerous members of the Italian aristocracy are involved is proceeding.

As the Marquis Calabrin, grand squerry to the king, who is one of the witnesses, was leaving the court, the Marquis Spinola, who is the plaintiff in the action and who considered himself insulted by the Marquis Calabrin's evidence, struck him violently on the head with his stick.

At the same instant the two sons of the Marquis Spinola, assaulted the Marquis Calabrin, hitting him in the face with their fists.

Several members of the Italian aristocracy who interfered, among others the Duke of Torlonia and Count Negrone, were also struck by the Marquis Spinola and his sons.

**COMMISSIONERS MEET KING**

LONDON, May 4.—The members of the Panama-Pacific exposition commission were presented to King George at Buckingham palace today by the duke of Devonshire.

## France, While Firm Partisan of Peace, Not Afraid of War

By GEORGE DUFRESNE

PARIS, May 4.—France is as firm a partisan of peace as she has been all these years, but she is not afraid of war. Time was when the idea of the possibility of an outbreak of hostilities with the puissant neighbor on the eastern frontier created a feeling akin to trepidation among the population; but all that is over now. If such a war is ever to come, it will be accepted with resignation but also with confidence. Such is the effect of the serious crisis which caused so much anxiety throughout the civilized world in the latter half of 1911.

The decision of the German government to increase the imperial army is naturally the subject of a good deal of comment and speculation on this side of the border, and, naturally, different views are expressed on the matter. General Bonnal, than whom no higher authority on military questions exists in this country, has just given his opinion, and it is both clear and eminently reassuring. The gallant officer begins with the argument that as France's eastern frontier is of limited extent, and as even if the neutrality of Belgium and Switzerland were violated, it would not exceed 130 miles, 1,000,000 men would suffice to cover it. And this million France possesses. Behind this force there would be a number of reservists, almost equal, in fact, to the German army, so the increase that has been decided on would not make so great a difference after all.

**Has Something More Than Numbers.**

General Bonnal says that the importance thus paid to mere numbers is a survival of the terrible war, when the French had often to fight at the rate of one to 10, but this is not the case now. Granted that the Germans have their plan, the French have their plan too. They will have enough men. Their railways will be busy all the time, and even if the French could send 50,000 more men into the field they would do well not to yield to such a temptation. They have something better than mere numbers. Without speaking of their aviators, their commanders are admirably trained and fit, and their "cadres" are superior to those of any other nation in Europe. There is a close union between officers and troops. "Go to Germany and see the gulf that separates the officer from his men, and you will return full of confidence in our companies, and our regiments."

No, France need not be disconcerted at the "folie du nombre" which prevails in Germany, and which only serves to illustrate the frame of mind in official quarters. They feel that war is approaching, and perhaps they even desire it, under the impression that accounts must be settled once and for all.

**BROTHERS DIE GLADLY TO LET SISTER BE RESCUED**

GENEVA, May 4.—A Swiss father had just had a terrible experience in a boating disaster on Lake Constance. He, with his three boys and a girl, and accompanied by his brother, went for a ride in a boat. They were overtaken by a sudden storm, the boat foundering.

The father, a good swimmer, had to choose among his four children which of them he should save first. He chose his favorite, the girl, and swam with her to shore safely, returning at once to rescue his sons, but they had disappeared under the waters, and were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. The boys could not swim and their uncle only just managed to get ashore.

All the brave boys with death staring them in the face nodded approval or smiled content while their father chose their sister as the first to be saved. The husband and wife are distracted at losing their three eldest children in a few minutes.

**Notable Writers and Artists Will Honor Maeterlinck This Month**

By GEORGE DUFRESNE

PARIS, May 4.—To mark the presentation of the Nobel prize for literature to M. Maeterlinck, the Belgian author, there will be an interesting gathering in Brussels this month, to which several notable French authors and artists will be invited, because France naturally shares with Belgium the honor which has been done to the French language in conferring the literature prize on the author of "The Blue Bird."

The feature of the fête will be a gala performance at the Theatre de la Monnaie in the Belgian capital, to which the royal family and the nobility of literature and art will be invited. Mme. Georgette Leblanc, Maeterlinck's wife of the Belgian poet, will organize a remarkable cast for "Pelleas and Melisande," and Mme. Bartet, from the Comedie Francaise, will read a few pages from the "Life of the Bee." Maeterlinck, who hates publicity and "how of any kind, will make an exception on this occasion and attend the performance. This will be the first public appearance that the illustrious author has ever made in his life.

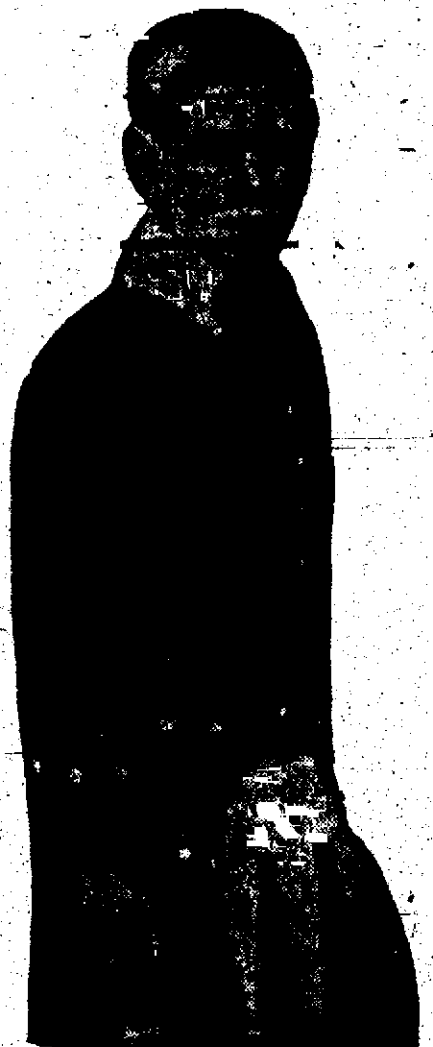
**SINCLAIR PREDICTS BIG FINANCIAL PANIC IN U. S.**

ASTORIA, O., May 4.—In his life, Upton Sinclair, the author of "The Jungle," has had to submit to a toast. The occasion was a dinner given to Mr. Sinclair at the Hotel Prentiss by a number of friends and admirers. The chairman was Israel Zangwill, and the famous Tom Mann was one of those present. Many shades of opinion were expressed, but the various views of the company were in no way associated with the compliment to Mr. Sinclair. It was entirely a personal tribute.

Mr. Zangwill, in proposing the health of Mr. Sinclair, said now that Mark Twain was dead and Henry James was living in England, he could hardly think of any American man of letters. They, therefore, welcomed Mr. Sinclair as one who kept alight the flame of idealism in America.

The toast was supported by Mr. Tom Mann, who welcomed Mr. Sinclair as a "comrade," and by Dr. Van Eeden, a well-known Dutch author, who made a delightfully humorous speech.

Mr. Sinclair, in the course of his reply, surveyed the present political situation in the United States, and said that, sooner or later, in American affairs, there was going to be a serious inward upon privilege, and when that happened there would be an economic crisis and a financial panic, the like of which had never before been known in the U. S.



PRINCE ALBERT, Son of King George of England.

LONDON, May 4.—Prince Albert competed at the annual sports of the Royal Navy college at Dartmouth, in the half-mile race for cadets under 5 feet, 4 inches. There were originally 65 entries, and his royal highness, who had done well in the previous heats, now ran in the final with eight others. He finished seventh. The prince, however, won the 100 yards race.

## Russia on Verge of War With Her Old Enemy, Turkey

By FRERICK WERNER

BERLIN, May 4.—In St. Petersburg, the general opinion seems to incline more and more to the belief that before long Russia will be implicated in another war, not against Japan, but against her old arch-enemy, Turkey; a war which is to realize the ambitions of Russia for decades of extending the boundaries of Russia towards the south, and to constitute the first step towards the foundation of a great pan-slavic empire under the czar. Rumors are heard that Russia and Italy have formed a secret alliance and are about to take joint action in the Balkan peninsula.

The real facts are that Russia and Italy are not allies, but friends. The Slav and the Latin nations are not allies. They too, are friends. The imperial family and the queen of Italy are connected by marriage. The czar himself cherishes a strong friendly feeling for King Victor Emmanuel. But more than all else is the fact that the political interests of Russia and Italy are in clash nowhere on the globe. Against the annexation of Tripoli by Italy, therefore, Russia alone of all the European states has never raised an objection. Both the Italian and Russian governments are anxious to better the lot of the Christians of the Turkish empire—Italy in Albania and Russia in Macedonia. But no conversations have been carried on in either capital for the purpose of arranging a joint line of action now or later.

Italy was interested in launching these reports and getting them accepted as facts. She wanted to divert public attention from her navy. For her marine ministry was about to withdraw for a while a group of warships from action in order to have them repaired. The fact is that the boilers and engines of the Italian war vessels have suffered seriously from the wear and tear of six months active service and of a long spell of firing practice which preceded that.

## Scathing Criticism of German Foreign Board by Noted African Explorer—Calls Diplomat Wax

By FRERICK WERNER

BERLIN, May 4.—Never has the German foreign department been submitted to such scathing criticism as in a recent article by Dr. Carl Peters, the well-known African explorer, who tells his countrymen, that the man whose policy is as wax in the hands of the far saner statesmen of Great Britain.

Even when Lord Haldane's visit caused the talk of an Anglo-German rapprochement, Dr. Peters knew, he declares, that the British government had some hidden motive for "soaping" as he expresses it, German statesmen. This motive, after all, was easy to discover. The British government was anxious to come before parliament with a peaceful foreign outlook. Besides, it already knew of the threatening coal strike, and the German Michel was to be kept in a good humor while the danger lasted.

Dr. Peters then goes on to assert that an Anglo-German understanding is only possible on the basis of an honorable agreement in which Germany is not to come off second best. During Lord Haldane's visit, he says, this was theoretically recognized. For example, it was declared that should Germany desire the Portuguese colonies and Portugal consent, England would offer no opposition. Dr. Peters sarcastically exclaims, "How magnanimous! Portugal has already declared that she does not intend to part with a foot of her colonial possessions and, therefore, Haldane's magnanimity towards Germany is rather superfluous."

The author of the article reminds his readers that between England and Portugal there exists a treaty by virtue of which England guarantees the inviolability of the Portuguese colonial possessions. Dr. Peters mischievously suggests that this treaty, which was published in March, as probably being negotiated while Lord Haldane in Berlin was "juggling" with German statesmen with regard to these very possessions. In one of the paragraphs of this treaty, England pledges herself to fortify the Cape Verde islands at her own cost, and it will be remembered that when Lord Haldane was in Berlin the British press was "suffering" these islands to Germany in settlement of Anglo-German differences.

Dr. Peters, who has constituted himself a sort of infallible authority on American questions, has much to say about Mr. Chamberlain's Anglo-German agreement of 1898. The entire business, he says, was a trick in order to keep Germany quiet during the Boer war. As soon as the war was ended, he says, the English government executed a complete volte face, and the agreement became a worthless sheet of paper. Dr. Peters would like to know whether Germany, which possesses excellent business men, will ever produce diplomats of sufficient ability to contend with the British. Hitherto all over the earth the Germans have been fooled by the British, and this is why German patriots, when they hear that Germany and England are negotiating about anything, are filled with such anxiety and dread.

**Must Have Definite Object in View.**

If Germany, Dr. Peters declares, is to seek for an entente with England, she must have some definite object in view; without this it is foolishness. England's friendship with France and Russia will remain unchanged. England will insist on her maritime and overseas supremacy and her traditional position as the possessor of monopoly. What concessions, therefore, can she make to Germany. British sentiment raised the smallest bone to Germany. Only fear will make it yield.

**VICAR WOULD BE A SHERIFF**

Believes Clergy Should Widen Their Sphere of Activity—Candidates in Protest Against Bounce

LONDON, May 4.—The Rev. Henry Cart de Lafontaine, whom the lord mayor has consented to nominate as a candidate at the election of sheriffs of the city of London on Midsummer day, will, it is believed, be the first clergyman who has ever offered himself for this office.

Mr. de Lafontaine, who was for several years vicar of St. Luke's, Kentish Town, N. W., and retired from ministerial work some six years ago, is "fighting for a principle." He has become a candidate for the shrievalty largely as a protest against what he regards as the "narrow bounds of clerical life."

"The clergy," he said, in an interview yesterday, "require to widen their sphere of activity, to expand their views and influence, and to enlarge their vision of the world. They are at present handicapped by class and sect prejudice. How can they better overcome these limitations than by taking a more prominent place in public life? Clergymen in the past have been statesmen, warriors and judges—why should they not be sheriffs?"

"I cannot understand why people should be prejudiced against my candidacy just because I am a clergyman, yet they are. They say, 'You have no business to go outside your own parish.' I reply that I have no parish. Then you ought to have one, they retort. These objections may form a serious obstacle against my election, even if it is a losing one. I am also trying to break down the old tradition that only members of the city corporation should become sheriffs."

**GERMAN FLEET WILL REACH U. S. JUNE 9; LEAVES JUNE 13**

BERLIN, May 4.—The program of the division of the German fleet which is to visit the fleet this summer to return the courtesy call made by the second division of the United States Atlantic fleet at Kiel last June was announced today as follows: The German division is scheduled to arrive on May 30 at Cape Henry where it will stay until June 3. On that date the visiting ships will proceed to Hampton roads remaining there until June 7. The squadron is due to reach New York June 9 and will anchor at that port until June 13.



Czar's Daughters Army Officers. The above photograph shows the two daughters of the Russian Czar, Grand Duchess Olga, left, and Grand Duchess Tatiana, right, in the uniforms of their respective regiments of which they are colonels. The royal sisters are commanders of two crack bodies of cavalry, Olga's is the 1st, Tatiana's is the 2nd. Tatiana is also colonel of the 14th Cavalry Regiment, while Olga is colonel of the 15th.



British Brigadier-General, who caused the 2nd division of British troops, Ireland, to be sent to the front.

ORIGINAL IN POOR CONDITION



## TRUE TALES OF PERU AND HEROISM

TOLD BY LIVING PERSONS

WHICH FIGURED IN THEM

MAJOR CHARLES H. HAUGHTON, a principal in one of the most dramatic scenes in the history of the Civil War, today holds a responsible position in the Pennsylvania railroad. Memories of the great war are perhaps growing dim, but the major still suffers from the wound received at Fort Haskell. Haughton was but 16 years old when he enlisted in the Sixteenth New York volunteers. At Petersburg he ranked as captain and had been transferred to the Fourteenth New Jersey artillery. The following story is told just as Major Haughton is fond of repeating it to his friends on reunion nights at the rooms of the Grand Army Republic post to which he belongs.

The great mine which Grant's soldiers constructed before Petersburg was exploded at 6 o'clock on the morning of July 29, 1864. For days our boys, stretched in long curving lines around the city, had waited for the muffled crash, the roar and smoke and shrieks which would mean that the hour had come; the hour when through the big tunnel eager men were to rush in under the very walls of the great Confederate stronghold to crush forever the remnants of Lee's armies.

I was a captain of the Fourteenth New Jersey heavy artillery, and my command had been chosen to charge first when the great explosion came. We knew it was near, and, although our hearts fluttered with pride that we should have been chosen, the excitement of waiting wore on us, made us afraid lest we should not be able to do that which was expected of us. At last it came. Into the great ditch which led to the crater hundreds upon hundreds of soldiers rushed. On through the hundred and thirty feet of bullet-torn earth they charged. In the great pit we could not hesitate. Boasting, panting, scrambling, we clambered up the 30 feet of steep, death-swept sides. Above the rattle of musketry, artillery spoke. From mounds and embankments the big guns were trained on us and our line melted as it charged. Curling back upon itself like a giant wave from a breakwater, the blue mass formed again, and once more stormed the traverses.

Men should have reinforced us, but orders had gone wrong, and those of us who had gone out to crush the army of the Confederacy struggled and died, or climbed the steep walls only to be hurled back or to be shot at the rim of the hole.

We could not advance, we could not return. As best I could in the confusion I tried to develop some plan. The Confederates clambered to the top of the redoubts and poured in their fire. It seemed that not a man could leave the ditch alive. We were exposed on three sides and on the fourth men were trying to escape in such chaotic masses that it was impossible for any to gain safety.

I cover the retreat. I pleaded and commanded and abused in turn, as it was necessary, and finally managed to beat together a handful of my own men and a few of the cooler heads from other commands. So far as I could ascertain at the moment I was the only surviving officer in the crater and upon me rested the responsibility of getting what men I could back to the Union lines alive.

From the pit we could shoot at nothing but the sky. Many had thrown away their guns and the weapons of others were shot to pieces. It was a forlorn hope, but our only chance to save thousands, and my little band of followers charged up the steep sides. Men watched by brave boys, breathless even in the agony of that holocaust and some taking heart from the example of others snatched muskets

from the ground or from those more timid and followed.

The climb was hard, the earth slipped beneath our feet, and we panted from the exertion. To distract the attention of the enemy, I ordered the works in order to give our comrades an opportunity to rush back out of the crater by way of the long ditch leading to it. My sword jabbed into the ground and twisted into my legs, but I dared not throw it away and bound it close to my side. Instinctively I caught a musket from the hands of a man who was dying. He was unable to rise and we could not help him.

At the top of the pit we lay prone and maintained as heavy a rifle fire as we could. It was as nothing against the roaring of the artillery. I do not know that a single shot was effective, but as our little company did their best against the overwhelming odds, we were hailed from below and took heart of those who had been killed.

Our feat had been made at the right of the Confederate lines, and as we were there to resist a supposed attack, it was natural to suppose that help had been sent to the men in blue who were being annihilated, and the Confederates believed that under cover of the smoke a new attack was being made. There was the defensive position, and while they did not charge all their fire was concentrated upon us. But while we fought and waited and died, those in the crater, under cover of the smoke and the masking fire, surged out of the ditch, over the bodies of comrades, over piles of accoutrements, back to the Union lines.

When the crater was almost emptied we plunged again into it. The noise of the artillery all but deafened me, and I seemed to feel the hot breath of the cannon fanning against my cheeks. Half my men could not follow us. They lay dead at the rim of the crater. Through the body-strewn ditch we floundered and, encountering Generals Hartman, Griffin and Bartlett, escorted them to our lines.

It was slaughter, and the remembrance of it will always be vivid. I was unscathed after it all, and was given the rank of major and put in command of Fort Haskell, a strategic point in the rear of Grant's lines. All Lee's efforts were bent on the capture of Fort Stedman, Fort Haskell and other points which would enable the Confederates to gain the rear of the Union army and make a flank attack.

To carry out this project, the remnants of Ewell's corps, veterans who had fought under "Stonewall" Jackson, were chosen.

The Confederate advance on Fort Haskell.

On the night of August 24 I was awakened by the sound of firing in our front. Afterward I learned that a picked body of Lee's men had stolen upon our pickets in the night and cut them down. So completely had they surprised our outposts that no alarm had been given, and the enemy advanced silently, crawling along the ground to prevent discovery. Grant's lines were protected by tangled barbed wire and sharp stakes and barbed wires, but the attacking force successfully chopped their way through and advanced to our second line of defense.

The Confederate advance, about 500 men, carried rifles but no cartridges. They were to depend upon cold steel bayonets and go forward or die. Finding them crept thousands of munitioned troops. Like lynxes, the 500 climbed the walls of our outer intrenchments and fell upon our soldiers almost before the sentries were aware of their presence. They bayoneted the cannoneers and threw their bodies into the moat. It was firing by our men at this point which awakened us who were in Fort Haskell.

Leaving a guard over our guns, the Confederates continued toward the fort, the munitioned troops hurrying for-

## Major Haughton's Medal of Honor

How He Won the Coveted Badge and, Far More Precious Still—a Kiss From Lincoln, by Reason of His Defense of Fort Haskell Before Petersburg Even After a Leg Had Been Torn Away by a Shot

ward to join the advance guard. We could hear not a sound, but we suspected their plan, and a half dead picket who had escaped confirmed our fears. On the banquette of the front parapet my artillerymen crammed the guns with canister and case shot, training them on the line where the range of vision ceased in the darkness.

Presently, in the blackness, we could hear muffled tramping, the snatching of brush and thicket. It was an easy guess where that advancing column must be. Even then shell from the silent cannon would have riddled the men in grey but we dared not risk firing yet. Ever closer and closer crept

the living line in the woods but I hurried from point to point among the men, whispering softly. "Wait, wait, it is not yet time."

We strained our eyes into the dark, striving to pierce the vague curtain that marked the edge of the zone of sight, scarcely daring to breathe lest the enemy should learn that we were ready.

I could take no chances. It seemed that I must scream from very tension, but the fate of an army perhaps rested on the first volley from our guns. If the fort fell, there would be no role in the Union army through which regiments could charge and plunge their

bayonets into our rear while other regiments dashed themselves against our front. Officers worried and perspired from excitement. I knew their fingers trembled to twitch the strings.

One man pleaded with me for just one shot.

"Don't fire," I whispered to him, "for God's sake boys don't fire."

Then came a hoarse, rasping voice out of the blackness.

"Steady, men, steady." In a few minutes we'll have the whole Yankee shop."

Mowing Down the Enemy.

Vague shapes began to form, but as they crawled nearer and ever nearer,



I Was Not Dreaming. There Beside Me Stood the President of the United States

whispering along the ground, they grew in brightness. I felt war to be longer.

"Fire at will," I yelled.

The last words were drowned in the roaring of our guns. Every cannon and every rifle and every musket on the open ground across which the enemy was charging.

With the first available command, the Confederates had I sped to the charge. Some never left the ground, others sprang upward clear from the earth but went forward no farther than the length of their fall. Heavy lead plowed the ground about them. Case shot and canister struck the earth before them and bounding forward at all angles, decimated their ranks. A hail of bullets threw up little bursts of dust, or struck men and killed them.

The gray uniforms floundered back into the woods, but they were "Stonewall" Jackson's men and they reformed. "Climbing to the very top of the banquette, they were bayoneted, fell backward upon their comrades, comrades and swelled the heaps of dead. Until daylight the unrelenting slaughter continued, but the flag of the Union, battered and rent was flying over Fort Haskell. With the rising of the sun artillery at Fort Stedman, which had fallen during the night, was brought to bear upon us.

Before my very eyes, a solid shot carried away our flagpole. Believing that the fort had been captured, a Union battery, far in the rear near General Meade's headquarters opened fire on us and it seemed that timber, earthwork and men must be annihilated. The most effective work against us was being done by the Union battery in our rear, and I ordered Colonel Kiley and four men to the rear of our fort to signal them.

It was a dangerous place for the men to go and I felt it my duty to give them my support. They needed all the encouragement possible. We stopped the fire from the northern works, but four of the men were carried back into the fort and numbered among the dead. I was running to cover when there was a deafening crash, a blinding light close by my side and I fell, conscious that a leg had been all but torn from my body.

The pain almost crazed me, but I was conscious above all that the fight was not yet finished. They propped me against a wall and while the surgeons worked over my wound I listened to the sound of firing, looking by the rattle and the sharpness of the reports of now the fight was going.

Messengers kept me informed and between the two sources of news I was able to direct the fight until darkness settled over me, and I forgot all things. They told me afterward that just as I sank into unconsciousness the Confederates were hurled back into the forest and Lee's coup had failed.

"The President of the United States!" They have told me since that the surgeons said I would not fight again. They amputated my leg and carried me to City Point that I might die in peace, between clean, white sheets on a hospital cot. How many times I fought again that battle in the darkness at Fort Haskell. I do not know. For weeks I tossed and raved in my bed and strong men held me down.

Shortly after a clock one morning they told me the door at the end of the ward opened. Dr. MacDonald, the chief surgeon stood at salute and said:

"Attention. The president of the United States."

Closely behind the surgeon followed the tall, gaunt figure of President Lincoln. Sunlight streamed over his shoulders into the room. He bent over me, gracefully to enter the ward, for the door was low. Down the long aisles of cots he passed pausing at each to offer some word of cheer to Unionist

and Confederate alike. As he bent Dr. MacDonald whispered to him:

"This is the man."

So saying he placed his hand on the man who held Fort Haskell.

MacDonald nodded. The president placed his large, stooping hand on the floor and motioned for a chair with a hand which men saw was untroubled. He seemed afraid that the bar would catter and disturb him. Just covered his clothes, they have told me, and as he leaned over the cot a tawdry necktie, much awry dangled near my head.

Gently as a woman he took my wasted, pallid hand in his own of iron strength and I felt just the suspicion of a pressure. It was my first conscious observation in weeks.

My eyelids felt as though lead was on them. It was more effort than living a heavy weight to open them, but I forced the lids up. I was not dreaming. There beside me stood the president of the United States. I tried to bring my hand to the salute, but it might as well have been bound to the cot. He spoke to me in tones that sounded musical, told me how he had heard of my work, how he was proud of his fellow countryman.

A few feeble words I managed to whisper, and the president winced at my voice. I knew they had told him I would die. They had told me so before the fever seized me.

"Oh this awful, awful war!" Then happened a strange thing. The president asked to see the wound. Nurses and surgeons endeavored to dissuade him. I had sunk into unconsciousness again, they told me. Mr. Lincoln insisted. The horrors of war were for him to bear as well as others, he said. Bandages were removed and the president gazed.

Straightening on his feet, he flung his long, lank arms upward. A groan such as wounded men do not give utterance to escaped his lips.

"Oh, this war!" This awful awful war!" he sobbed.

Down the deep-lined furrows of the homely, kindly face hot tears coursed, and he turned his head toward the dust of travel which he had not found time to remove. Again I opened my eyes and knew where I was. There around me the face of death was staring at me. The tears of which the president was not ashamed were dropping on the clean white sheets.

Then, while nurses and surgeons and soldiers watched there in the little hospital, Abraham Lincoln took my face between womanly gentle hands, and kissed me.

My boy, he said, I have loved you ever since you were born. I have loved you ever since you were born. I have loved you ever since you were born.

My heart beat wild. A strong, comfortable warmth spread through my veins. I felt myself smiling. Slowly I managed to drag a hand to my forehead. It was the nearest I could come to a salute. The president could lower and lower to catch the word I tried to utter.

"I intend to fight," I whispered. And I did.

For work at Petersburg and Fort Haskell, too, gave me the congressional medal of honor. I am proud of it, I think justly, but more even than that, more than I can tell, I prize the kiss of Abraham Lincoln.

(Copied 1912 by the Associated Press.)

Next week's True Tale of Peril and Heroism will be "The Fight for Chancellorsville," the story of a battle in which a savage struggle on the brow of the Appomattox.

The old Civil machine has not stood any forest fire so far this season. Quite a number of fires have been put out, but none have been of the sixth and eighth position for the former some word of cheer to Unionist

## FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS FOR A FAIR

San Francisco Is Building the Greatest World's Exposition The Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiian Exhibits, a Working Model of the Panama Canal Will Be Numbered Among the Great Features.

San Francisco, in Harper's Weekly.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. A \$50,000,000 exposition, the finest the world has ever known, worthy of the state and the nation, worthy of the great event it is to commemorate.

This will not promise of California to offer every resource that it has at its command should the nation, in choosing the city that should host the great event to the world in 1915.

Like the Bay of Naples. The panorama at Harbor View suggests the Bay of Naples in the view of the city of San Francisco. The city of San Francisco is situated on a peninsula, the site of a naval military station, stands white and shining from the chameleon waters of the bay, beyond are other islands, everywhere the ships, and as a backdrop for the setting there looms the sacred shore of Marin county across the Golden Gate, with Mount Tamalpais, loftiest peak of all, its summit shrouded in a turban of fog. A chain of incandescents will cross the Golden Gate when the exposition opens.

San Francisco is a lofty knoll 150 acres in area, 200 to 300 feet above the waters of the Golden Gate. The park will be adorned with terraces and lawns, and an observation cafe, a restaurant and of several stories in configuration of the land at Lincoln park leads itself to the type of architecture perhaps best exemplified by the Swiss chalets, while the proximity of the ocean and harbor would

perhaps render the Italian villa type attractive.

Structures appropriate to the setting will be erected, but the crowning achievement at Lincoln park will be the St. Francis Memorial tower, a huge commemorative edifice which, like the Leaning Tower of Pisa, will welcome vessels from afar. Plans for the tower have been accepted by the board of exposition directors. The tower will be 850 feet high, including shaft and base. The shaft will rise 525 feet from a granite anchor base 325 feet square. The shaft will be 85 feet square of steel construction and of marble and terra cotta veneering. The approximate cost of the tower will be \$1,000,000, from its summit one will be able to look almost straight down upon the waters of the Golden Gate 1,110 feet below.

The Oriental Exhibits. From Lincoln park south to Golden Gate park the distance is almost one mile. Between these parks the exposition directors have obtained a connecting strip of 200 acres of privately owned land that will be devoted to the use of foreign concessionaires, to live stock exhibits, to gardens, and doubtless to exhibits from Alaska, Hawaii and other countries. One of the most notable foreign concessions will be that just proposed by the Chinese merchants of San Francisco, who have at their command many millions and are enterprising. A Chinese display of large dimensions will be surrounded by a model of the great wall of China. The concession will be built at a cost of \$1,000,000, and it is planned to have

the whole work completed by the latter part of 1914. Junk, sampans, temples and pagodas will be included within the concession, and the visitor may, if he wishes, take a rickshaw or motor car to the top of the great wall.

Golden Gate park will be the site of the Japanese exhibit, which will remain after the exposition. Forested and created of sand dunes within the last generation, Golden Gate park today presents one of the most notable achievements in landscape gardening in the world. Roses, palms and pines, small lakes and open vistas, and, near by the Pacific ocean with its broad expanse of beach, create an ideal location for the great buildings that will be erected in the park.

A Model of the Canal. Among the striking structures here will be a large concrete coliseum, to surround an existing stadium, with a seating capacity of 75,000 people, and in architecture like that at Rome. A wings will shade it, and it is planned that a motor race track shall pass into the stadium. A marble art gallery with the noted paintings of the world, will be among the features, while a chain of lakes at different levels will be connected by a working model of the Panama canal in Golden Gate park the counties of California may erect a classic structure as a permanent home for California exhibits.

While the Japanese and Chinese residents of the Pacific coast may also build typical edifices in which their societies can meet and their activities may be kept.

San Francisco will be an exposition city when the Panama-Pacific International exposition opens. Streets, parks, the water-front, and great hills commanding panoramic views will be adorned and improved in harmony with the exposition plans, at an expenditure of many millions of dollars.

James Rolph Jr., San Francisco's new World's Fair mayor, who was elected on an "Exposition" ticket, by the largest majority ever given to a Pacific coast municipal executive, is actively cooperating with the exposition company. All told San Francisco will spend more than \$100,000,000 in public improvements. The state of California has voted \$200,000 in bonds for the exposition.

The government of the United States will actively cooperate through the military, in the improvement of that portion of the city, the boulevard which will lie in the Pacific. Among the works which it is anticipated the government will undertake, while it is recognized that the Presidio adjoining the harbor view site affords a splendid opportunity for the most comprehensive military and government service display ever made.

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## THE MYSTERY OF AN AMBASSADOR

Benjamin Bathurst, Who Was Sent by England to Plot With the Emperor of Austria for the Destruction of Napoleon, Disappeared From a Little Inn While He Was Waiting for His Carriage to Be Made Ready, and His Body Was Found Fifty Years After Under the Floor of a Hut.

From The Kansas City Times

On a raw windy winter night in the year 1809 a famous English ambassador, Benjamin Bathurst, hurried from an inn in a small town in Brandenburg. A carriage stood at the door for him, and the hostlers were busy with the baggage and the harness. His valet shivered at the carriage door, his secretary stood under the porch setting the bill with the landlord. Bathurst walked to the horses' heads to urge the hostler to hurry with the harness. The light from a lantern fell on him for a moment as he stood there. There the dim light spluttered and went out, and with that fell the great ambassador vanished into darkness. For that was the last time he was ever seen, and how he came to his death still remains a mystery.

Bathurst had been planning with the Emperor of Austria how England and Austria could combine to destroy Napoleon. But Bonaparte's victories had quashed the policy of this mission, and Mr. Bathurst very much frightened as to what Napoleon would do if he laid hands on the English ambassador extraordinary, hurriedly left Austria for the long journey to England.

He wore a heavy sable coat and a rich sable cloak lined with violet colored velvet, and in his scarf was a valuable diamond. He concealed all his papers and passed himself off as a merchant traveling with a courier and a servant.

Ask'd for an Escort.

When he arrived in the little town in Brandenburg, from which he disappeared he went to an inn, called the White Swan, where he ordered dinner.

Then he asked who was in command of the soldiers of the town and a woman present when Bathurst was admitted and she afterwards declared that the Englishman was a gentleman who could scarcely hold a cup of tea. Bathurst explained that he was a merchant bound for Hamburg, and that he believed that his life was in danger, and asked for an escort of soldiers to be posted at his inn until after his departure.

The captain laughed at his fears and assured him that no harm could come to him in that quiet little town. To him at rest, however, two soldiers were sent. The White Swan Bathurst without a will get into his sable coat. Arrived at his inn, he decided that he would travel after night, hoping that the darkness would cover his secretary. He gave fresh orders to his secretary and remained in his room all day, destroying his papers. In the afternoon two Jewish merchants drove up and entered the inn.

When he was ready, Bathurst ordered his horses, dismissed the soldiers and went out to the carriage. No one thought of looking for him at first, but when the horses were ready and still he did not appear, they began searching for him. They went up to his room, hurried round to the stables, called to him in the darkness. While this commotion was going on the two Jews ordered their carriage and drove rapidly away.

The captain was told of Bathurst's disappearance and hurried to investigate the mystery. Not a minute was

lost. The ambassador's valet and secretary were arrested, the carriage with all its belongings was taken to the barracks. The marshes were searched the woods were beaten, the town was searched, but no trace could be found.

More than a month afterwards the trousers of the unfortunate ambassador were found in a wood. Some time later the fur coat was found in the cellar of a poor man named Schmidt, hidden behind a pile of wood. The man's wife declared that she had found the coat in the post house, and nothing could be proved against her.

Nearly 50 years later, however, a hovel on the road to Hamburg was being torn down, and a skeleton was found under the stable floor. The back of the skull showed the trace of a blow. The ownership of the house was traced back to the year of Bathurst's disappearance. It was owned at that time by a man named Mertens, a servant at the White Swan. Then it came out that the death of Mertens's wife, who showed signs of desiring to confess something, but before she could utter a word she sank into unconsciousness and died.

That is all that was ever found out about the mystery. It is supposed that the ambassador was called away from the horses' heads by Mertens, under the pretext that he had important news for him. Mertens then lured the Englishman into his yard, and murdered him for his money and diamonds.



# The Revolution on the Sea

Scurvy and Lime Juice Are Becoming Reminiscences. Steam Dethroned Captains As Absolute Monarchs. Double-Work and Less Pleasure for "Jack."

By REV. GEORGE McPHERSON HUNTER.

(Mr. Hunter has an international acquaintance with "Jack." Five years' experience as a ship's officer followed by eight as secretary of the American Seamen's Friend society has won for him a close personal contact with sailors and deck hands. He has visited every important port in both hemispheres. His work has forced him to study the laws governing seamen in every nation. Eight years ago Mr. Hunter projected the American Seamen's Friend society's institute in New York. It is now the largest seamen's home in the world. Thirty thousand seamen pass through its doors every month. Qualified as are but few others he has spent years in interpreting seamen to themselves and to the general public.)

(Exclusive service The Survey Press Bureau.)

**S**INCE the steamship has displaced the sailing vessel great changes have been wrought in sea affairs. So gradual has been the transformation that few have awakened to the fact that the sailor himself has changed essentially. In the popular mind he is still "Jack" of the sailing ship days.

In the days when the winds blew ships from port to port, ships were small, voyages long and hardships adventures as plentiful as weevils in the sailor's biscuit. Sailors were sailors, men of brawn, able to "reef, knot, splice and steer." Keen eyed, strong limbed, deep-chested, tattooed, ingenious men. Yet life at sea was hard for him for captains were capricious, and orders were obeyed or men were carried below, mangled and bleeding. A sailing vessel represented, as nothing on land ever did, an absolute monarchy.

When the engineer and his grimy satellites climbed over the rail a revolution began on this floating kingdom. The engineer has been the ring-leader. Revolutionist is too mild a term for him—magician would be more appropriate. He defied nature and made ships comparatively safe and sobered the romance of the sea by introducing regularity, haste, noise, smoke, oil, sage navigation and the possibility of a ship large enough to carry a whole city.

While the actual command of a ship still lies in the hands of the captain, the divine right of the captain, like the "divine right of the king" has gone. He is a constitutional monarch, with limited delegated powers ruling, instead of the old unsophisticated sailor, a host of highly skilled specialists.

The engineer set up a little kingdom of his own with stokers, firemen and cost passers as his subjects. But low craftsmen, electricians, hydraulic and refrigerating engineers and other specialists, form his cabinet.

Steamships created the "globe trotter" who has called forth the boat designed for passengers only. Another tributary monarch of a little kingdom was crowned aboard the ship to meet new demands—the chief steward. The

old-fashioned ship's cook, known to the deep-water sailor as the "doctor," was metamorphosed into a "chef" with butchers and confectioners to work out elaborate menus worthy of the best hotels ashore.

Steam has revolutionized the propulsion and navigation of ships, the loading and unloading of cargo, and has introduced dispatch and organization in sea life. It has turned comfort into luxury for passengers, cubbed the sea of two-thirds of its terrors and half of its romance, and made ships depart and arrive with the regularity of railroad trains without materially helping the man of the sea. Their vicious lives and deeds have benefited the nations of the world in as much as one can estimate with but little addition to their wages and many subtractions from the things that make life enjoyable and worth living.

In sailing vessel officers and men formerly had long tedious voyages and exposure to weather and physical strain. By way of compensation they had longer periods of rest in port and stretches of time at sea, especially in the trade wind regions, where sailing ship life was full of charm. Steam and labor-saving devices have transferred the strain from the sailors' muscles to the whole crew's service, reduced the size of the crew and made a small number bear a double burden. Steamers, particularly cargo vessels, go to sea when loaded night or day. In coal and ore exporting ports the loading goes on night and day. Modern sea-faring men get less sleep than any class of men we know about and have fewer Sundays. It is not an extraordinary thing for a man to have no Sunday in port for months and years, if engaged in passenger service, as a sailing schedule may be so arranged that a ship is always at sea on Sunday.

Personal touch between a ship owner and his crew has ceased. Ships are not owned by private individuals as they were in the days of sail. The amount of capital invested necessitates corporate ownership with all the strict business management of the corporation. The large steamship companies are quasi-naval companies. They have fleets of ships with rules and regulations like the articles of war in the navy.

Seamen are longer at sea now than they were in sailing vessels. In these men went to sea for months and stayed ashore for weeks or months. With steam-propulsion instead of sea-manship on deep water he goes to sea for weeks and stays ashore for days. Ships are chartered to stay on one port for a whole year, then go home, enter dry-dock, be surveyed, renovated and be off again in a week or ten days for a period of one or two years.

Accompanying the decline of sailing vessels is the art of seamanship and the passing of the deep-water sailor. In his place has come a number of specialists, from the educated, well-trained marine engineer to the illiterate, unskilled coal passer. Seamen are now more migratory in their habits, going into vessels of other nations in



Lifeboat Drills in Order on All Ocean Liners. The above photograph was taken at North River pier in New York as the sailors and stewards of an ocean liner were going through regulation life-boat drill, an innovation that is being carried on before each transatlantic voyage by all the big steamship companies since the Titanic disaster.

a way unknown before the era of steam. American ships on the coast have sometimes Spanish firemen; Italian sailors, French cooks, colored waiters, German or Scotch engineers and American officers. American transatlantic steamships carry Chinese exclusively as sailors, firemen, cooks, stewards and waiters.

There are more educated men on board ships but there is an increase also of uneducated, unskilled men. Scurvy, beri-beri and lime juice are becoming reminiscences. A sentiment against drinking is growing among seafarers. The total number of abstainers has not increased but the men use liquor more temperately than they did when it was to be had only at the end of a long voyage. Wages have increased but if the shorter voyage is considered I question whether the advance is worth getting hilarious over. The seaman has been left with all the hazards of the sea without its pleasures to cheer the unending and wearing work of the steamer.

## SAID OF WOMANKIND

Women have no worse enemies than women.—Jean Francois Duclos.

Fortune ruler in nuptials; women are as like to turn out badly as to prove a source of joy.—Euripides.

Provided a woman be well principled she has dowry enough.—Titus Maccius Plautus.

The devastating egotism of man is properly foreign to woman, though there are many women as haughty, hard and imperious as any man.—William Rounseville Alger.

## Some Wonders of Modern Surgery

From the Kansas City Star.

At the surgical congress held in Philadelphia recently, Dr. Hammond, it is reported, transplanted a kidney from one patient to another, or rather from a man recently killed by an accident to a living patient. It is yet too soon to know definitely what the permanent result will be, but wonderful as it is, it has at least been proven that it is possible to perform such an operation on a human subject, and it has been done many times on dogs and cats.

The idea of transplanting organs and limbs has been in the minds of surgeons for a long time, but it was not until the knowledge of asepsis or absolute cleanliness in surgery was developed that it was possible to undertake many operations that are now feasible. With the development of clean surgery also came greater knowledge of the proper method, and greater skill in suturing together the blood vessels, which is necessary in transplanting limbs or organs, or in saving badly mutilated parts. Through the excellent work of Dr. Murphy of Chicago, who was one of the pioneers and leaders, and of Drs. Carrel and Guthrie, and many others here and abroad, blood vessel union is now very successfully accomplished, and this has made it possible to save many a badly crushed or even severed limb, and to transplant organs.

Carrel and Guthrie transplanted the kidney of a dog into the neck, uniting its artery with the carotid artery and the vein of the kidney with the jugular vein. The outlet tube or ureter was inserted into the esophagus. Examination later showed that it was performing its natural functions.

These same experimenters also transplanted kidneys in cats, and Carrel transplanted both kidneys, a portion of the large abdominal artery (the aorta) and the veins and outlet tubes, from one animal to another, the animal surviving the operation for several weeks.

Rubber Tube Substituted for Portion of Artery.

Carrel and Guthrie have also removed large portions of blood vessels and inserted others in their place, some from the same kind of animal and some from other animals. It has further been found that such a portion of an artery may be kept in cold storage for a considerable time, and then, with success, transferred to a living animal. A rubber tube may also be substituted for a portion of an artery. In an experiment of this kind it was found, after some weeks or months, that the rubber tube had been lined by Nature with the natural lining of a blood vessel and that the outside was covered up by natural blood vessel tissues.

The hind and fore legs of dogs have been transferred to other dogs by the same experimenters, who found that they would grow perfectly, and dogs with such legs are living today. Dr. Leephaeus of Chicago has also performed this operation. Dr. Murphy of Chicago has supplied a rat in a bone or a leg or arm by transferring a piece of bone from the good arm or leg, and in time it could only with difficulty be detected that any of the bone had been missing. It has been shown by Dr. Davis of Baltimore that a bone, a nerve, a muscle, a skin, a covers muscles and other organs, even after being kept in cold storage for some time, or after being dried, may be used to repair holes in blood vessels or gaps in other structures, such as tendons and muscles.

One of the most remarkable operations in this line was performed by Guthrie, who severed the head of a dog and attached it to the body of another dog after 20 minutes, with the result that the brain functions, reflex and voluntary movements were carried on.

## Treatment of Paralysis.

Surgery of the nerves has also made wonderful advances, and it is found that when they are cut or torn, with resultant paralysis of a limb, they may be sewn together and the use of the limb will be restored. Facial paralysis is sometimes cured in that way, and Murphy restored the use of a patient's arm which had been paralyzed for a number of years on account of the destruction of one of the large motor nerves of the arm. He opened up the plexus or network of large nerve trunks in the axilla (the space under the arm at the shoulder) and beneath the collar bone, sewed the ends of the nerve together, and in the course of a year or two the patient had almost perfect use of his arm.

All of this work in blood vessels and nerve surgery, and the experiments in transplanting organs and limbs, have

shown what wonders nature will accomplish when assisted by the surgeon; that many limbs and organs were formerly probably needlessly sacrificed, and that even entire healthy organs may be supplied in the place of badly diseased ones.

## AN INVENTION AIDS MEDICAL STUDENTS

From the London Mail.

An ingenious apparatus, which will do away with much of the tedious and highly eye-fatiguing microscopic work of the medical student, has just been set up in the schools at St. Bartholomew's hospital, London.

The invention of a German firm, the apparatus consists of an inverted high-power microscope arranged in connection with a powerful arc light. When a stained pathological specimen, mounted on a microscopic slide, is placed on the framework between the arc light and the microscope, a magnified image of the specimen is thrown on a white screen.

One of the hospital teaching staff said:

"With the ordinary microscope a demonstrator has to describe a specimen in words or draw a diagram, and then trust to luck that the students, as each in turn peers down the instrument, succeed in recognizing the features he has described. Using the 'projectoscope' he can point to the different structures, describing them as he goes along, while the members of the class gathered around the instrument see it all at the same time."

The Pittsburgh Pirates lost the opening game, the first since 1907. Since 1887 the Pirates have won 18 and lost 18 games played on the first day of the season.

## HOW THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY WAS MADE POSSIBLE

Electrical Pioneers Had Little to Do With the Development of the Electric Railway of Today

There were many pioneers in electric railroading. As far back as 1834, Thomas Davenport, the Vermont blacksmith, demonstrated that it was quite possible to propel a vehicle by electricity. But that was long before the electric generator had been perfected, and, of course, Davenport had to obtain his current from batteries, and they were far too small for railway work. Davidson, in Scotland; Professor Farner, at Dover; Professor

Hall of Boston all experimented with electrically propelled toy cars up to the year 1860, but they were not demonstrating a fact and had little, if anything, to do with the later development of the electric railway as we know it today.

These pioneers were far ahead of their time. The practical electric railway had to wait the coming of the electric generator, and the first electric railway in the world to receive its energy from a generator, instead of from chemical batteries, was installed by Siemens, at the Berlin Exposition, in the year 1873.

## Commercial Development of the Electric Railway Began in 1883.

From this continuous and effective, the work of Edison and Field following close on that of Siemens. In 1883 Edison built and operated an electric locomotive at Menlo Park, this being the first practical development of electric traction in this country. The first application of the electric railway to public service was made by Siemens, at Lichterfeld, in Germany, in 1881, and during the two years following the commercial development seems to have been mainly in Europe, Siemens installing a road at Porrturris, Ireland, which was opened in 1883.

The work which led more especially to the commercial development of the electric railway in this country began in 1888. An electric locomotive built by Field and Elckemeyer and exhibited at the Chicago Railway exposition. It was during this year that Van Depoele began his experiments with an electric car in Chicago. During the same year Dr. Wright, who will ever hold a prominent place, sharing honors with Van Depoele, operated at Saratoga an electric locomotive hauling a passenger car.

In 1884 the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor company was organized by Mr. Sprague. Bentley and Knight appeared during this year and contributed to the development by operating in public service at Cleveland, O., an electric car taking energy from electrical conductors in an underground conduit. This was the first demonstration of the conduit system as afterward installed in New York city and Washington, D. C.

In 1885 Dr. Wright built an electric locomotive for the Ninth Avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated, which, in appearance and arrangement, was not unlike the electric locomotive as built today. He also installed in Baltimore a surface road using an electric locomotive with a third rail as the principal conductor, but with an overhead conductor and under-running contact

at road crossings, a combination of electrical conductors to meet special conditions, which has been in use since that time.

During the same year, Van Depoele equipped an electric railway at Toronto, the first road in Canada, which, as it had an overhead trolley wire throughout its length with an under-running contact at the end of a trolley pole, was the forerunner of our modern trolley. Henry, in Kansas City, and Short, in Denver, also began their electric railway experiments about this time.

Promptly associated with electric railway development, built his first car equipment in 1885. His motor was really the prototype of the modern single reduction railway motor. It was supported at one end by bearings on the car axle, and at the other end was flexibly attached to the car truck. This method of supporting the motor, commonly known as nose suspension, is now in almost universal use. A demonstration of this equipment was given by Sprague at the Durant Sugar refinery, Brooklyn, and a more important public demonstration on the Thirty-fourth street branch of the Manhattan Elevated, early in 1886.

## First Effective Demonstration of System.

In 1887, Sprague secured the contract for the electrical equipment of the Union Passenger railway, in Richmond, Va., and the road was opened for traffic in 1888. The large number of equipments and the severity of the service conditions made the fulfillment of this contract the most notable achievement in the development of electric trolley lines up to that time; indeed, it was the first effective demonstration of the trolley system as a practical commercial enterprise.

Considerable progress was made by others during 1888. Bentley and Knight equipped the Observatory Hill line in Allegheny, Pa., and the Thomson-Houston company, which had absorbed the Van Depoele interests, made its first demonstration at Revere Beach, Mass.

Elckemeyer put into operation at Long Island City electric cars driven by a combination of side rods and gearing. Steinmetz was associated with Elckemeyer during his later development of the side-rod drive without gears.

Shortly after this, the Bentley-Knight interests were absorbed by the Thomson-Houston company. In 1889 the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor company was absorbed by the Edison General Electric company.

Limitations imposed by the characteristics of the early motors had led to a general use of double-reduction gearing, which was recognized to be a disadvantage on account of both its inefficiency and the noise. In 1890 Parshall, then with the Westinghouse company, designed a motor which by reason of its more powerful and slower speed armature made the use of the single reduction practicable. Following this, in 1891, all of the manufacturing companies discontinued building double reduction motors and brought out motors with single gear reduction, which has been the standard type gearing since that date.

## Sherlocko the Monk

The Odd Case of the Tree That Cast a Shadow

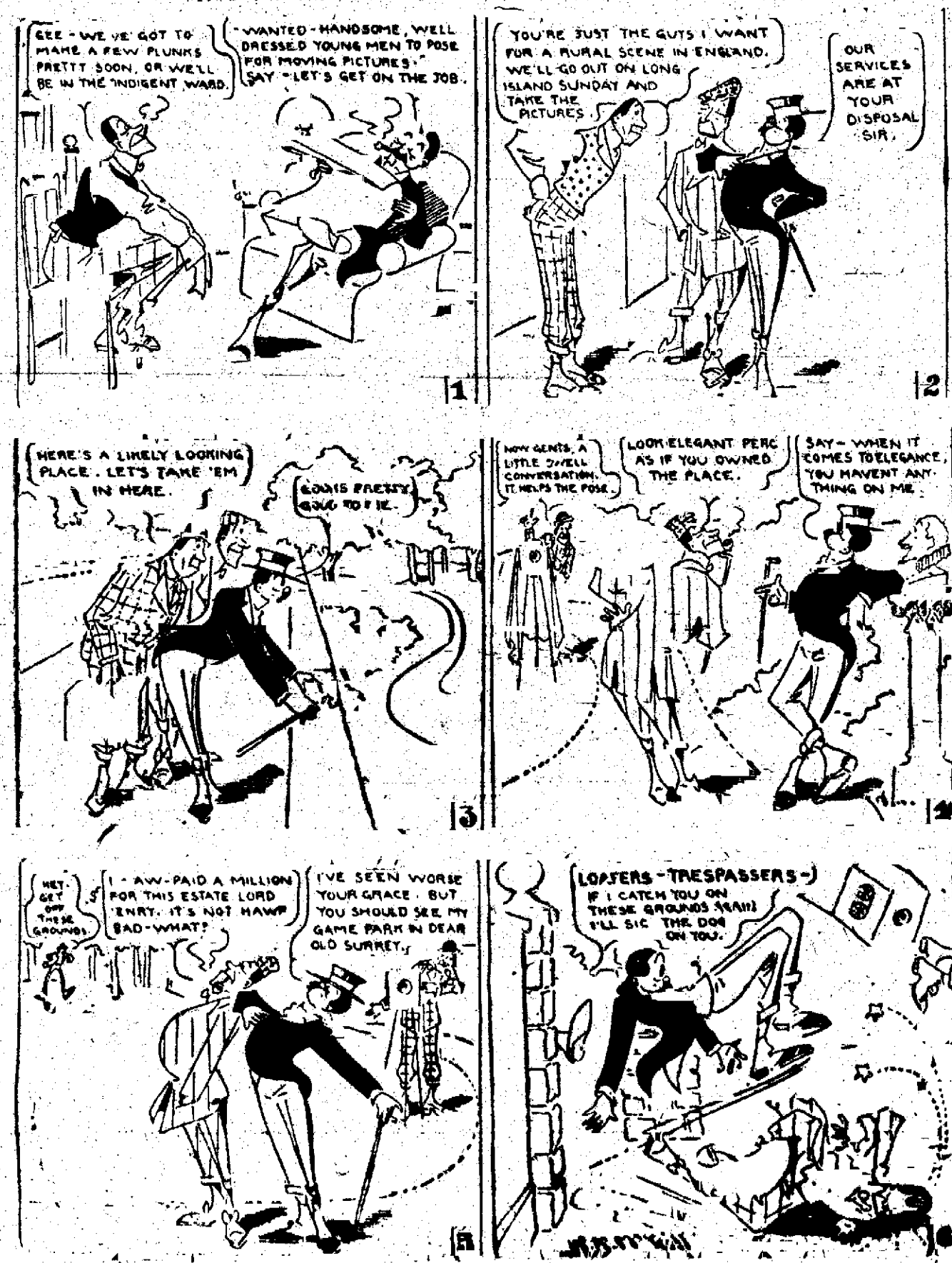
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## The Hall Room Boys

They Are Moving Picture Actors Now!

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# BY BERTON BRALEY SEVEN SONNETS OF A SCAMP

Sketches By O. F. Howard



"I Quit the Graft."

*It is a pleasure to present, in combination the verses of Berton Braley in his best vein, the admirable sketches of O. F. Howard, who, catching the thought of the poet, has added to the strength of the stanzas. Fd.*

I.

*I plucked a live one for a tidy wad  
Just yesterday, and now I'm pretty flush;  
This con game thing is surely soft as mush—  
The ordinary sucker is a clod  
Why, say, a man's a fool to drudge and plod,  
When he can use his wits and live on plush;  
The only stunt's to get it in a rush,  
Then when you've got it—you're a little god!  
Of course, it ain't so lovely if you're caught,  
But bulls are only lunkheads; if you're wise  
You'll hardly have to give the cops a thought,  
For they go round with blinders on their eyes;  
They may have nabbed some others they have sought,  
But never me—you bet I've got their size.*



"She Sure Has Got Me Listening to Her."

II.

*Say, ain't it fierce the way the rhino goes?  
My roll has melted like a Winter thaw.  
Why, honest, bo, they ought to pass a law  
To stop a mug from blowing all he blows  
On rum, and skirts, and flossy feeds and clothes  
I like to spend it, but I never saw  
A wad diminish faster. Say, it's raw;  
But easy money's slippery, I suppose!  
I'll have to trim some other lobster soon  
And separate him from his hunk of cash;  
Oh! life is truly one harmonious tune  
So long as I can make a gorgeous splash,  
And while the suckers listen as I croon  
I'll still have twenty-dollar bills to flash*



For They Have Blinders on Their Eyes."

III.

*Listen, I'll tell you how the game is run:  
First get some gink, a smart and swell-head chap  
(If with "wise guy" sort of written on his map),  
And fill him up with flattery—it's fun.  
If you're a crook you simply make him one  
Tell him he's going to stick some other yap;  
He'll fall for it and tumble in the trap,  
And there's your little bundle, neatly done.  
That's why they seldom make an awful squeal,  
But take their medicine and take it tame;  
Imagine how unhappy they would feel,  
Telling the honest jury how they came  
To grief because they planned a crooked deal—  
And then got hunced at their own nice game.*



"With Wise Guy" Sort of Written on His Map."

IV.

*Just when a gun has got things all doped out  
A moll blows in and clean upsets the dope.  
I pegged it that the honest man's a mope:  
"The crook's the only wise guy," was my shout.  
But Kate, my lady friend, don't like that route;  
She says I'll land in "college," sure as soap  
"The crook," she says, "ain't got a chance, no hope;  
The bulls'll get him sometime, never doubt  
"I know you think it's easy; wait a while  
Until they put you safe away in stir,  
Where they won't let you speak or hardly smile  
Maybe you'll be less cocky than you were."  
Well, when she puts it to me in such style  
She sure has got me listening to her.*



"I Can Make My Katie Some Queen Bee."

V.

*My pals have planned a job that is a peach;  
There ain't a slip-up anywhere. I see  
When such a chance is put right up to me  
It's hard to listen to my Katie preach  
We ought to grab a cool ten thousand each;  
There ain't much risk, and when we get it good  
But I can make my Katie some queen bee!  
There's nothing she will find beyond her reach  
When this job's finished it will be the last,  
A good fat roll to start me living straight  
And then I'll quit; forget the wicked past,  
And maybe join the church and pass the plate.  
But here, I guess I mustn't talk too fast  
I'll put the proposition up to Kate.*



"And the Kid."

VI.

*Believe me, brother, I'm a lucky guy  
Me for the narrow path forevermore.  
I never felt so virtuous before.  
I'm glad my fingers were not in the pie.  
The girl says "Don't!" to me so hard, that I  
Cut out that final job; the gang was sore.  
They raved around and cuss'd and yelled and swore  
But "Nix," I said, and let the chance go by.*

*They went ahead and now they're all in jail,  
While I am free to lead a "good career."  
Say, what's the use of grabbing lots of kale  
When any little slip your graft may queer  
And land you where you'll grow most thin and pale,  
Sans cash, sans friends, sans liberty, sans beer?*

VII.

*I went to see the prison yesterday  
Whenever I am weary of the grind,  
And get my old fool notions in my mind,  
And tire of working for my daily pay,  
I go up there behind those walls of gray  
And watch those guys who used to be "my kind"  
And there's my little lesson, and I find  
That being honest is the only way.*

*It ain't my morals and it ain't my creed,  
But Katie's sense that taught me to be square;  
I ain't more "moral" than that convict breed,  
But I'm outside—while they are locked in there.*

*I quit the graft I'm mighty glad I did,  
For my own sake, for Katie's and—the Kid.*



# The DAZZLED EYES of PATRICIA

By WINONA GODFREY

To find that the age of woman is always now is to limit the gorgeousness of dreams. Patricia had not perhaps exactly counted on the now, but she had certainly rioted in dreams. And to her had come the miracle.

"Yes," Mr. Creelman repeated. "Miss Meacham has left you six thousand a year. You ought to be quite comfortable on that."

Six thousand a year! Five hundred a month! Six thousand a year may be gentle poverty to some, but to Patricia it was the wealth of Croesus. The dazzle of it was in her eyes, the wonder of it tied her tongue.

To think that Miss Meacham had left her a fortune! Miss Meacham, whom many a time she had wished in Guinea, as the old lady looked and looked and found nothing to please her, while Patricia took down box after box of elegant waists, and tried to keep her smile "pinned on," as she said.

Perhaps Miss Meacham, with her bushy white hair above her brown face, her little black eyes that seemed to bore into you like gimlets, had observed that sometimes the violet eyes were tired, had guessed the spirit that kept those lips smiling. Patricia herself did not think of this. She was recalling a certain conversation.

"Wouldn't you like to be wearing some of these fine things yourself?"

"Ah, wouldn't I!"

"Well, you would become them," Patricia had been amused by the quaint phrase.

"Not likely to get the chance, I guess," she replied cheerfully.

"Who knows?" said Miss Meacham. "That pretty face of yours may get you a rich husband."

Patricia sighed. "That's just in the story-books, I'm afraid."

The old lady's eyes bored in deeper than ever. "Perhaps there's some poor boy you'd rather have?" she probed.

Patricia laughed. "Not me! I'm all for the yellow gold. This nice romantic love don't seem to last long enough."

Miss Meacham's smile was queer. "Money has wings as well as love, you know." And she suddenly turned away with the little bob of her head that meant farewell.

Patricia came back to Mr. Creelman's home.

"There is, however, I am sorry to say, Miss Barrett, a condition attached to this gift."

"Yes?" murmured Patricia, all interest.

"You are not allowed to marry."

"Not allowed to marry!" Patricia repeated blankly. "Why, I don't want to."

Mr. Creelman smiled. "Well, you might, sometimes, you know. And you can't keep this money when you marry. This income reverts to the estate."

"Oh, well," said Patricia, "that doesn't bother me."

"Miss Meacham," Creelman continued, "never married, you know, and she had—er—ideas on the subject."

During the next few weeks, the little string did not in truth bother Patricia at all. She never gave it a thought. She and her mother were too busy getting settled in "swell apartments," too busy selecting what seemed to them elaborate wardrobes, too busy beginning at last, as they phrased it, to live.

Mrs. Barrett had never "had much to do with," but she was a woman of natural refinement, and Patricia was like her in that at least, so she did not try to outdo Solomon in the glories of their attire. Consequently the somewhat pretentious family hotel which they selected, received them cordially enough, since no very obvious threads of the ridiculous clung to their new sublimity.

It was rather their old acquaintances who viewed them with suspicion, who suspected them of superciliousness, who, in short, regarded them as upstarts.

Neighbors were rather sorely in need of a small sum of money, Mrs. Barrett called upon her with the intention of tendering a gift, or a loan if preferred.

What was her amazement to be told that Mrs. Barrett need not think because she had money and was all dressed up that she could come around patronizing people who complained when she didn't have so much in spite of Mrs. Barrett's protestations. Mrs. Barrett considered herself incensed.

Mrs. Barrett came home all "stirred up," and related the incident to Patricia, indignantly denying having assumed any Lady Bountiful air.

It wasn't exactly relevant, but it was this that brought Patricia's thoughts back with a sort of jerk to Evan, Burgess. It suddenly occurred to her that she had seen Evan only once since her good fortune and that she had thought of him not at all.

That once he had said how pleased he was that she didn't have to work in the store any more, and what a job old lady Miss Arnetta Meacham must have been. And Patricia had not even thought to ask him to be sure to come and see them soon. Evan, too, would think that the money had changed them, that they no longer cared for their old friends.

She went to the telephone. "Hello, Watson & Devereaux?"

"Yes."

"I speak to Mr. Burgess, please."

"I did the line." After a moment: "Hello?"

"Is it you, Evan?"

"Yes, Patricia."

"You know me, did you?"

"Of course. I always know your voice."

"Oh, well," he laughed at himself a little. "I've been waiting to get raised to twenty-five, so I could ask you to marry me. I thought—we could get along fine on that."

"I'm so sorry, Evan, but—but I just couldn't." She did not look at him.

He came and stood by the table, too. "I wonder," huskily, "if—if you hadn't got this money—if you'd have—cared enough."

She raised her eyes to his now. "Isn't it evident that—I don't care enough?"

"Does that mean," he asked slowly, "that if you had cared, you would have given up Miss Meacham's money?"

"I—suppose so."

"I'm—I'm glad of that anyway." At least his dream of her need not be tarnished; it was in himself that there was lack, not in her. And that was best.

"The elegant little clock on the mantel began to tick loudly in the silence, as if it had suddenly raised its voice."

"Well," Evan sighed, "I guess I might as well be going."

She did not say stay.

"And, perhaps," he hadn't better come any more."

"Good-by."

"Good-by, Evan. But—of course, we're friends just the same."

His boyish face was white. "I'm glad, but I guess I hadn't better come any more, Patricia." He went out quickly.

After awhile said Mrs. Barrett. "Why, Evan hasn't been up for a long time. I wonder what's the matter?"

Patricia did not look up. "Evan wanted me to marry him, mother, and I—couldn't."

"Dear, dear," sighed Mrs. Barrett. "Poor boy, I'm so sorry."

Patricia said nothing.

Her mother embroidered a few more stitches. "Do you know, I used to think you would marry Evan some day."

"Did you?" evenly.

"The idea always pleased me. You seemed so suited to each other. I wonder if Miss Meacham—"

Patricia broke in impatiently. "Oh, mother, don't begin to wonder. I suppose I would have married him if Miss Meacham hadn't left me the money—and gone on being poor all my life."

"I don't think Evan will always be poor," Mrs. Barrett mildly protested. "His wife has a good firm and—"

She stopped. Patricia was not listening. It seemed to Patricia as if something was finished, as if she was sort of starting all over again, as if the final threads of the old life were broken, and she was beginning a new one.

She was thoroughly fitted now into her new environment. People had almost forgotten that she had been a poor shop-girl. She was now that pretty Miss Barrett—yes, some eccentric old lady had left her a lot of money. The girls in the store said, "No, Pat Barrett hadn't got snippy, but she was sort of proud. She'd never known she hadn't been born a real lady."

And pretty Miss Barrett with her money naturally had admirers. One of them was Harry Darrt, a rich, young man-about-town, and another was Eddie Lester, one of those well-dressed young gentlemen whose present and future are equally vague.

When Lester seized Patricia's hand one night, whispering, "I love you, will you marry me?" Patricia let him hold it.

"Did you know, Miss Lester?" she said steadily, "that if I marry, I lose my money?"

A look of blank horror crossed Lester's face. He dropped her hand.

"Why, no, I didn't know it. Is that straight?"

She nodded, smiling into his eyes. "Quite straight."

"Oh, well, of course," he limped on. "That doesn't make any difference to me. The money is a mere side-issue. Er—you wouldn't consider it?"

"The money?"

"Er—marrying me."

"Not for a moment, thank you, Mr. Lester."

He did not appear to be greatly cast down.

When he was gone, Patricia inspected herself in the mirror. No, she wasn't there any. She caught herself thinking, "If Miss Meacham hadn't put that in, Evan could have bought into the firm. And then she interrupted herself sternly: "Stop it, you little idiot!"

Said Harry Darrt one night: "Say, isn't that a moon for you! so huge and golden—looks like a glorified pumpkin pie, doesn't it?"

"Oh, very like," said Patricia, thinking of something else.

"Well," continued Darrt, "I think the setting is just about right. Will you marry me, Patricia?"

"Mr. Darrt, did you know that if I marry, I lose my money?"

"You don't say so! Why, the old cat! She must have been a mean-hater."

"I guess so. It was queer of her, wasn't it?"

"Most inconsiderate," said Mr. Darrt. "How'd she know you wouldn't want to marry some poor boy?"

"Yes, how did she?" said Patricia.

"Anyway, it doesn't make any difference to us. I've got plenty of money for both of us, honey-girl. What do you say?"

"You'd marry me anyway?"

"Why, surest thing you know. You're awfully modest! Don't you know how pretty and, er—nice you are? Why, a man wouldn't need to be paid to love you, my dear."

Patricia smiled. "Thank you, Harry. I'm sorry it has to be no, after that."

"Oh, I say! you won't really? Why, now that I know you wouldn't marry me for my money, I want you twice as bad."

"That's nice of you."

"No, but a fellow doesn't fancy having a girl marry him just for his money, you know. Say, think it over, Patricia, won't you? Really, I've got a lot of money, and we'd have a bully time spending it together."

She shook her head. "No."

"Don't like me well enough?"

"I like you, but not quite—well enough."

"Some other fellow?"

"What makes you think so?"

"I don't think so," said Mr. Darrt, ruefully, "until you ask me why I do."

"There isn't any other fellow," asserted Patricia.

"Then why not try me? I might improve on acquaintance, you know."

"I shall never marry," declared Patricia in a low voice.

"Oh, I wouldn't say that. You might fall awfully in love. And you wouldn't turn some good fellow down for Miss Meacham's old money, would you?"

"I might."

"Nonsense, I'll bet you wouldn't."

"But you don't know what it is to be poor, Harry Darrt. And I'm used to nice things now."

"Well," Harry reflected, "I think myself this exaltation of poverty is all rot. What is there so noble in being uncomfortable? And I can't see why a full stomach is incompatible with a reasonable amount of spirituality. I never noticed anyway that the poor are so blamed more spiritual than anybody else, did you?"

Patricia laughed. "Not exactly."

But neither was she to be persuaded that Mr. Darrt and his money could make her permanently happy.

She was rather glad to be interrupted by a bell-boy who said there was a young woman named Alice Twist who wanted to see Miss Barrett. Dismissing Harry, Patricia had Alice come up. She remembered Alice Twist very well—a pretty girl who had worked with her awhile in the waist section.

Alice came in somewhat timidly, and evidently ill at ease. Patricia greeted her cordially.

"Why, Alice, how do you do? But I thought you were married?"

"I am, but I thought you'd remember me better as Alice Twist. I came to ask a favor of you, Miss Barrett."

"You used to say Pat," smiled Patricia. "What can I do for you?"

Alice was relieved by this reception. "I don't know what you'll think of me, Patricia, but—I want to borrow some money. The color rose, painfully in her cheeks."

"Why, I'd be glad to let you have it, Alice."

"You see," Alice broke in in hurried explanation, "times are so hard now, and Tom's been out of work over four months. We heard there was some work down at Millville, so he went down there, and the first thing a beam fell on him and broke his leg. The little wife's voice broke and her lips quivered."

"Do take it, Alice. I don't care what you do with it. Pay it back when you're rich."

After a moment, she interrupted the other's thanks. "Tell me, Alice, if you had it to do over, would you still marry Tom?"

"That's a funny question."

"I know it is. But—I want to know."

"Yes, I would, Pat. Tom's poor, and we've had a hard time to get along this last year, but—I love him." She lifted her head to look into Patricia's eyes with a sort of defiance.

"I suppose that makes all the difference."

Alice nodded. "Of course, I wish we had more. I don't like to be poor and neither does Tom. But I'd rather have Tom poor than any other man rich. And then we're young—we've got time to get ahead. Tom's smart, too. He won't always be down."

"No, of course, he won't," agreed Patricia softly.

"And then, I want to help him get along. It's fun doing it together—the planning and all. Tom calls it pipe-dreaming. But we mean it to come true just the same."

"Yes, it must be fun," said Patricia. Alice, cheered up, her courage restored by the money in her hand, renewed her expressions of gratitude, kissed Patricia affectionately, and hurried on her way to Tom.

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"Why, Patricia, dear, darling, what's the matter?"

"Nothing."

"Why, honey, I thought you didn't have a thing in the world to cry for."

"Well, I haven't," with a sob. "Can't you see, Muzzer, that's why I'm doing it?"

Mrs. Barrett thought they had better go to some nice, funny play that night, so they went to the theatre anyway. And as they were coming out Patricia saw Evan Burgess—with a girl.

Mrs. Barrett, being wise, did not comment upon Evan's companion, nor did Patricia.

Patricia did not begin to undress at once after she had closed the door of her own room. Instead, she sat down and began very slowly and thoughtfully to take off her long, white gloves. She had never possessed long white gloves before the days of Miss Meacham's money, and now they seemed to her the symbol of her changed fortunes. She loved luxury, even more ardently since she had known so well the discomforts of poverty.

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"Everybody's so hard up," said Alice. "I didn't know where to get the money to go down there. Then I thought of you."

"I'm glad you did. I didn't know it was hard times," said Patricia thoughtfully.

"I suppose you wouldn't notice it. But the poor people do, I can tell you. There's so many men out of work."

"I didn't know it," Patricia repeated slowly. She wrote a check for Alice, and when the latter protested at the amount, saying: "Oh, that's too much. We'd never be able to pay that back," she pressed it upon her.

"Do take it, Alice. I don't care what you do with it. Pay it back when you're rich."

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# Don't



Don't Permit Him to Spend More on You Than He Can Afford.



Don't Let Him Eat Dinner Alone while You Are Dressing for the Opera.



Don't Litter Your Room.



Don't Turn His Jokes into Reticence.



# By Laura Jean Libbey



(1) OCCASIONALLY I get a letter asking me how to treat a husband.

How you should treat your husband deserves thoughtful consideration. You thought that the man whose love and protection you accepted was your ideal. If not quite your ideal, you were confident that he was plastic enough to be molded into your ideal. Either one of two things often happens: a woman either forgets the standards she had when her lover courted her, or if she undertakes this task she finds that he has a will of his own, often a temper, and his own ideas of what their married life should be.

Though girls are constantly talking about their ideals, only the few take time to know something about a man's views of life, and married life in particular, while they are being courted. If a girl is sensible enough to learn the strong qualities and the weaknesses of a young man when she is being won, she will be saved a great deal of trouble and get a great deal more happiness after she is married. If she has unwisely neglected this study, let her commence at once. To plant love in a right soil means to understand each other, to know each other's weaknesses and good qualities.

Many difficulties in married life can be blown away like a soft velvety cloud if a girl will only accept the right point of view about marriage. It means comradeship, nothing more nor less; you are there to be helpful to each other. If a woman wants love and consideration from her husband, she must be at his side to give him love and consideration, and be the first to offer it. Whatever a man's shortcomings are, it is unusual for him not to respond to a woman's good impulses.

Modern psychology teaches that we get the best results from people, as well as from children, by emphasizing their good qualities and not dwelling on their shortcomings any more than is necessary. Let me make this advice more practicable by an illustration.

Suppose you are married to a man with a temper, which he has not always under as good control as he might have. You will not help him to overcome it by showing that you have a temper or dwelling on his fault. A far better plan is to emphasize his generosity or some other good quality that he has.

If he is the right kind of a man he will respond to her feeling of appreciation, and his love will be so alive that he will be ashamed of his temper and try to check it.

## Self-Control Important Step.

If you find that you cannot help him in that way, then sit down some evening when you have your own temper under the best of control and he is in a cheerful mood and speak out your mind. Let him understand that this continual outburst of temper does not result in happiness to either, and that the highest self-control for both is the first step in founding a joyful home.

There are plenty of men and women who have splendid self-control and are still unhappy because they do not understand the full meaning of companionship. To be a real companion means taking an interest in a man's work and pleasures. A woman can show her husband genuine affection, tell him good-by with a kiss when he goes to work, and when he returns home, and still fall short of doing her duty if she does not take an interest in his work.

If she wants to be really happy with her husband she must let him feel that she is ever ready to listen to his business plans and to share any disappointment that comes in his business life. His business is her business, and though she is only a silent partner, she is a strong partner, as willing to make any sacrifice that may be needed for the making of his success. She will let him feel that there can be no such thing as failure so long as she is near him to give him new hope and courage.

A woman is not worthy of the name of wife unless she is willing to help her husband fight any failure, business or otherwise, that may come into their lives. On the other hand, when success comes to him she will let him know that she rejoices and appreciates it no less than had she fought for it and won it herself. If she does her duty and is a real helpmate she has done as much as he in the winning of his success, and if her husband is the man she thinks he is he will certainly make her feel that she is a partner in his successes.

By being proud I mean far more than moving into a larger home, investing in autocars, getting many new gowns and finery. Rather to make him feel that he has worked for and won his successes honestly; to let him know that she is as proud of his achievements as if he had won fame as a painter, sculptor, or as a writer.

## Putting and Weeping Agreeable.

I am not trying to paint such a picture as Chaucer has painted in his portrait of the fair Griselda, that she is to be patient at all times and under all circumstances. When a sensible woman has something that she feels she must say, let her say it, but she must not think she is going to better conditions or make a man see his faults by putting and weeping. This may be excused at times in a child, but it is certainly unworthy of a woman.

If you want to be happy in your married life, and I know that you all do, you must learn certain things, and the sooner you learn them the happier you will be and the more content you will make those about you. Love is the impelling force that draws men and women together. Most men marry because they want a cheerful home, a happy wife, and laughing children. They want

a home with all this word implies. It should be cheerful, have plenty of sunshine and fresh air, and be as cozy as it can be made by two willing and gentle hands. Every man's heart responds to the wife who makes his home attractive for him.

To such a man marriage is a perpetual joy. It cannot possibly be a regret. The man who is in life, who is in the game it is worth fighting for. He works, toils, struggles, and sometimes meets failure, but he does not lose courage, because the battle is worth fighting. But to the man who lets himself in with a latchkey and goes alone to his table, however perfect the appointments are and though the richest viands are set before him, all is a disappointment and the dinner is not worth the eating. The sting becomes the more biting if word be sent to him that his wife is in her boudoir, making her toilet for the theater or a ball, and that he can drop in for a few minutes from his club if he has the leisure.

The sensible woman knows that the best way to make her home attractive and cheerful is by keeping the little difficulties and worries to herself. She does not awaken in the morning and fret because one of her maids is going to leave. She knows that a more sensible way is to get up and find another maid. She does not make herself and all those about her miserable because she has a bad headache. If it is possible, she gets up and goes out into the fresh air, trying to forget her aches in a brisk walk in the sunshine.

## Worry Most Useless Dissipation.

Many a good woman wears herself and family out by worrying uselessly. She never stops to think that many more evils happen in her imagination than ever come to pass in life.

The highest plane on which a man and woman can stand is to be "on the square" at all times. Love excuses shortcomings, and often shortcomings of a serious nature, but it cannot forgive deceit. Sincerity is the dew of love; it keeps its blossoms fresh and tender. The woman who expects her husband to be honest with her must be equally honest with him. Yes, honest even in the smallest matters.

She will get her real happiness in pleasing him before all others, and she will feel more pleasure if he admires something she wears than in being the belle of the smartest ball of the season.

She will make it her business to find out what they can afford, and she will enjoy the things that their income permits. Likewise she will exact the same from him. She is his wife and life partner and has the right to expect her own allowance, so that she need not coax for weekly pin money. If a man's income is small or times are hard the sensible woman wears a hat a second season and renovates her last year's gown.

On the other hand, if good fortune is theirs, she makes it her business to dress as well and keep herself as attractive for him as she can. She remembers the time when they were courting how much thought she gave to the question whether John would like her best in pink or blue and if a large picture hat was really becoming to her.

Every girl should be taught by her mother that it is as important to consider these questions and look as well after she is married as in the courting days. If a man is led to believe that he has married the sweetest, neatest girl in the world, a woman should aim to keep up that impression. He should not be disillusioned by seeing the parlor where company is welcomed all spick and span and the bedroom all tidy and tidy. A woman is doing a greater injustice to herself and to her husband if she puts plenty of time on her toilet when they are going out or expecting company, but allows him to find her in a negligee every evening when he comes home.

A pleasant home and an attractive, sensible woman go a great way to making a man the ideal husband every woman expects the man who loves her to be. But to make the difficult moments easy she must have a saving grace of humor. Blessed is the woman who has this sense by nature, and if she lacks it she should make haste and cultivate it.

## Humor Necessary to Happiness.

Humor is to the home what comedy is to a play, both need a certain amount of fun and relaxation. The man who likes a joke and his share of fun is ill-mated if his wife is without a sense of humor. Such a man feels that he is being treated unfairly when a woman accepts his jokes as sarcasm and has not a saving grace of humor. The best of jesters cannot see the point of having his jokes met with a flood of tears.

A no less dangerous shoal is where husband and wife have no interests in common. How often we hear some women say, "Yes, I love my husband, love him more than any other person in the world. There is only one thing lacking to make our happiness complete, we have few tastes in common."

If that is the only thing lacking it is easily corrected. If she remembers some unattractive place they walked together which she then found beautiful because of the happy, interesting conversation they had together. She will also remember that she skated until she was so cold that her hands and feet were fairly numb, still she glided on without a word of complaint because she knew that her lover enjoyed it. Certainly no woman wants to drop all these little sacrifices, if sacrifices they really be, just because she is married.

It is not necessary that a man and woman have every taste in common. Their lives are fuller if they have complementary interests and share them. Suppose you are fond of music and the theater and he is fond of bridge. It is your business to hit on a plan by which you will both enjoy your share of music and cards not alone but together. In the beginning you may find cards a bore, and he may think music worse, but by commencing this work tactfully you may cultivate some tastes in common.

The question of how to treat a husband is the easiest question in the world for every woman to answer. All she needs do is to treat him like a man, with all this word should imply. Love demands that men and women take a broad gauge of things. The successful business man takes a broad view of affairs, the successful society woman accepts the same line of action, and the successful husband and wife must do the same. There never has been and there will never be a happy courtship where a young man and girl take a small and petty view of life. The questions that arise before marriage are few and unimportant compared with those that are bound to come into the lives of men and women after they are married.

# Do-



Be a Genial Companion



Make Home Attractive



Keep Up the Impression of Neatness



Treat Him Diplomatically



# Underground Railroad out of Hades - Fare \$50

By  
Stephen  
Allen  
Reynolds

This is the fact of the workings of the ingenious system used by life convicts in escaping to the United States from the islands and camps which constitute the Penal District of Maroni, situated near the mouth of a river bearing the same name in French Guiana. St. Jean du Maroni and St. Laurent are the principal convict establishments of French Guiana, and are situated on the banks of the Maroni River. Joseph and Du Diable—the last, notable as the island where Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned. These latter islands are some sixty odd miles distant from the mouth of the Maroni River, and are reserved exclusively for political and military offenders.

Since the year 1763 France has used Guiana for penal colonization purposes; and during the intervening years, up until the present day, has been pouring her very worst element into the northeast corner of the South American continent, reserving her South Sea Colonies for her best, and probably reformable, convicts.

The ghastly horrors attending the experiment of Baron Milius, who, in 1823, planned to form a self-supporting colony in Guiana by the marriage of exiled convicts and degraded women, constitute the contents of a page of French history which may well be turned down.

Since 1896 simple deportation to French Guiana has ceased, and France has added a new process to her criminal code. This is termed "relegation," a form of punishment directed against the recidivist or incorrigible criminal whom no penal retribution has hitherto touched, and whom the French law felt justified in banishing from French territory.

According to the latest figures at hand the penal census of the District of St. Jean du Maroni is about 5,700.

**F**ACING the bullets and bayonets of their guards, during the unknown terrors of a tropic jungle almost slashed by the equator, with almost impossible odds against them, hundreds of habitual criminals of French nationality have recently turned their backs upon the prison isles of French Guiana and set their faces northward to the United States.

But, out of these hundreds who have attempted the feat of gaining Colon, and ultimately New York, but a score or so have succeeded in gaining their end, and out of this twenty-odd desperate men at least twelve have been apprehended by New York's finest within the three years last past and handed over to the French authorities.

Of the hundreds who have tried and failed possibly half of them were either drowned in the upper reaches of the Maroni River or else succumbed to pernicious fevers contracted in the almost impenetrable jungle which separates the Maroni from the Surinam River, at the mouth of which lies Paramaribo, the halfway station to freedom.

Of the balance, not a few of them have been killed by the savage negroes who inhabit the interior of the Guianas, a region aptly described by the French as "the Back of Beyond." Others—unarmed—have fallen an easy prey to the jaguars and other beasts of the forest. Some of the runaways, escaping in pairs and parties, have quarreled among themselves. A bit of shifting steel—a bill of hard wood—and a "comrade" is left behind to perish miserably; thousands of miles away from La Belle France.

And but few among those who finally survive to set foot in Paramaribo, the capital of Dutch Guiana, ever get any farther, for the Dutch have long since tired of sheltering the alien scum from the neighboring Guianas. Unless a fleeing convict has funds with which to defray his expenses out of their vicinage the Dutch authorities will have none of him. They lock him up on sight, and if he has no money and is obviously of French extraction the French Consul is notified. A duzzen and double chains await the delinquent after a brief hearing at Cayenne.

**G**OLD is necessary, and in order to obtain that gold letters must be smuggled out of the convict camps along the Maroni—letters which will reach the pals and comrades on the Great Outside. Once assured that money is awaiting him in Paramaribo a man may trade some spare clothing or trinkets for a pirogue. If he succeeds in gaining the interior by means of the waters of the Maroni, if he survives the crossing of the jungle which separates him from the Surinam, if he manages to arrange for another pirogue for the easier journey downstream to Paramaribo, if he there find the money awaiting him and is permitted to embark for Colon and New York, he is free, but he still is far from detection in the hands of the New York police; possibly the most insidious danger of all, since the police commission's arm is long and constantly reaching out across the seas, grasping facts and documents here and there which a cheap-lined New York and the country at large of alien criminals who there seek refuge.

It is not a pleasant series of pictures, those scenes of tormented despairing creatures in human form, fighting fevers, grappling with jagers, braving the perils of a tropic jungle practically empty-handed—all in the name of Liberty, but, lest the night sympathy be wasted upon them, let us here down our colors and lighten up the misery by stating that practically none of them has ever reached the New York streets during the rush hours, and let it be further stated that they are—none and all—inconceivable and dangerous criminals of the meanest and most despicable stamp, the snakes and stings' words of the French underworld, the scoundrels of the gutters of Paris, the slime of the "Red Quarter" of Marseilles, unscrupulous thieves, murderers of help- less women, leaders of each one of the Ten Commandments and thousands of wise ordinances made by God and man.

**T**HIS, however, letters, which follow—probably the most remarkable human documents ever reproduced in any daily publication—would seem to need no introduction. They speak for themselves. Permit me, however, to introduce to you: Pierre the Italian, Old Sourlier, Crazy Fillmore, Bompart the Stout Pigson, the Adolphe the Parisian and others.

Smuggled letter from a French lifer:  
(Translation of the original letter which is in the hands of the police.)

Urgent.  
M. Herbert du Cayle,  
care M. Auguste,  
29th Street,  
New York.  
P. S. of America.

St. Jean du Maroni,  
French Guiana, May.

My Dear Herbert—As I told you before by means of other letters from France, I have been banished for life to this penal settlement. For four months I have not written to any one because I wanted to escape from here without outside aid if it were possible. My first attempt did not succeed, and at last I am brought to realize that I can do nothing without assistance from the outside world. Hence this letter to you.

This is the situation: I can escape and reach Paramaribo, the capital of Dutch Guiana; but once I arrive there I will not have sufficient funds to take me to Colon. I must make a guarantee deposit at Paramaribo. It is positively necessary. Without this deposit I will be arrested on sight and

sent back to St. Jean du Maroni by the Dutch authorities. Then I will get a long taste of the double chains.

To assure my liberty this deposit must be made in advance. At least fifty dollars must be sent to the Procureur-General at Paramaribo. Then, this would happen: As I arrived at Paramaribo I would be arrested and retained before the Procureur-General. I would then make myself known to him. He would then draw upon my deposit and send me to Colon. A detective would see me aboard the first steamer. The balance of the fifty dollars (less the cost of the passage) would be turned over to the purser, and handed to me at Colon. I am then completely free.

Therefore I expect this of you. Whether you will render me this service, and make me this loan, or whether you, "Pierre the Italian" and Henri Noll will make up a fund of one hundred dollars between you, matters not, as long as you advise me at once. Whether you do one thing or another, do not forget that I am asking you for my assured liberty. Do not forget that I am serving a term of imprisonment for life at hard labor.

As to the remittance of the sum, you might see Joseph Touchard, who must soon be "out," or is already "out." He owes me fifty dollars that I lent him in San Francisco when he went to Los Angeles for "fresh horses." (A supply of women.) Anyway, you yourself know me well enough to advance me this money. You know that it will not be lost. Whatever you wish to answer, do not forget that I am suffering here in this hell-hole, anxiously waiting for your "yes" or "no."

Therefore, if you will send me the fifty dollars, or, if you will write to Pierre or Henri on the matter, or, even if you refuse (which is your right), I will at least expect a prompt reply. I will also expect you to state frankly what you have done, or what you intend to do.

If you want to save me, at the same time you write to me, send a registered letter containing the money to "M. le Procureur-General, Paramaribo, Surinam" (Dutch Guiana); and in the letter to him you will state simply that the sum of money enclosed is to assure the liberty of one "Prosper Bussac," now an actual prisoner at St. Jean du Maroni; that this person knows that the money has been deposited; and that he will "arrive" at Paramaribo as soon as possible. You will also ask the Procureur-General to hold this sum of money until the first of January, at which time he will refund it to you in the event that I do not show up. This will be the surest way of not losing your money in case I should die of the fever or meet with some accident in the forests, which lie between this place and Paramaribo.

If you will still further favor me, I will ask of you the following: although it is a secondary matter, it is of great importance. To reach Paramaribo, in Dutch Guiana, I must go up a river, through a dense jungle for eight or ten days, and down another river. For this dangerous journey I must have an outfit and supplies. Therefore you will send me a package addressed to me at St. Jean du Maroni. In it you will place twelve or fifteen dollars' worth of strong clothing. You will send me this package in care of the Administration for my personal use. I can exchange this clothing for food and supplies, and a pirogue to make the river journey down the Surinam River to Paramaribo.

Here is a list of other things to put in the bundle: Handkerchiefs, towels, socks, silk muffler, flannel cloth, heavy shoes, fish hooks, assorted fishing tackle. These latter articles are very useful in this country to trade with and secure the services of the savage negroes. Also, for the same purpose, include an assortment of miscellaneous trinkets, or novelties. Have them both cheap and showy, so that they will appeal to the negroes. Also include a few papers of pins and sewing needles.

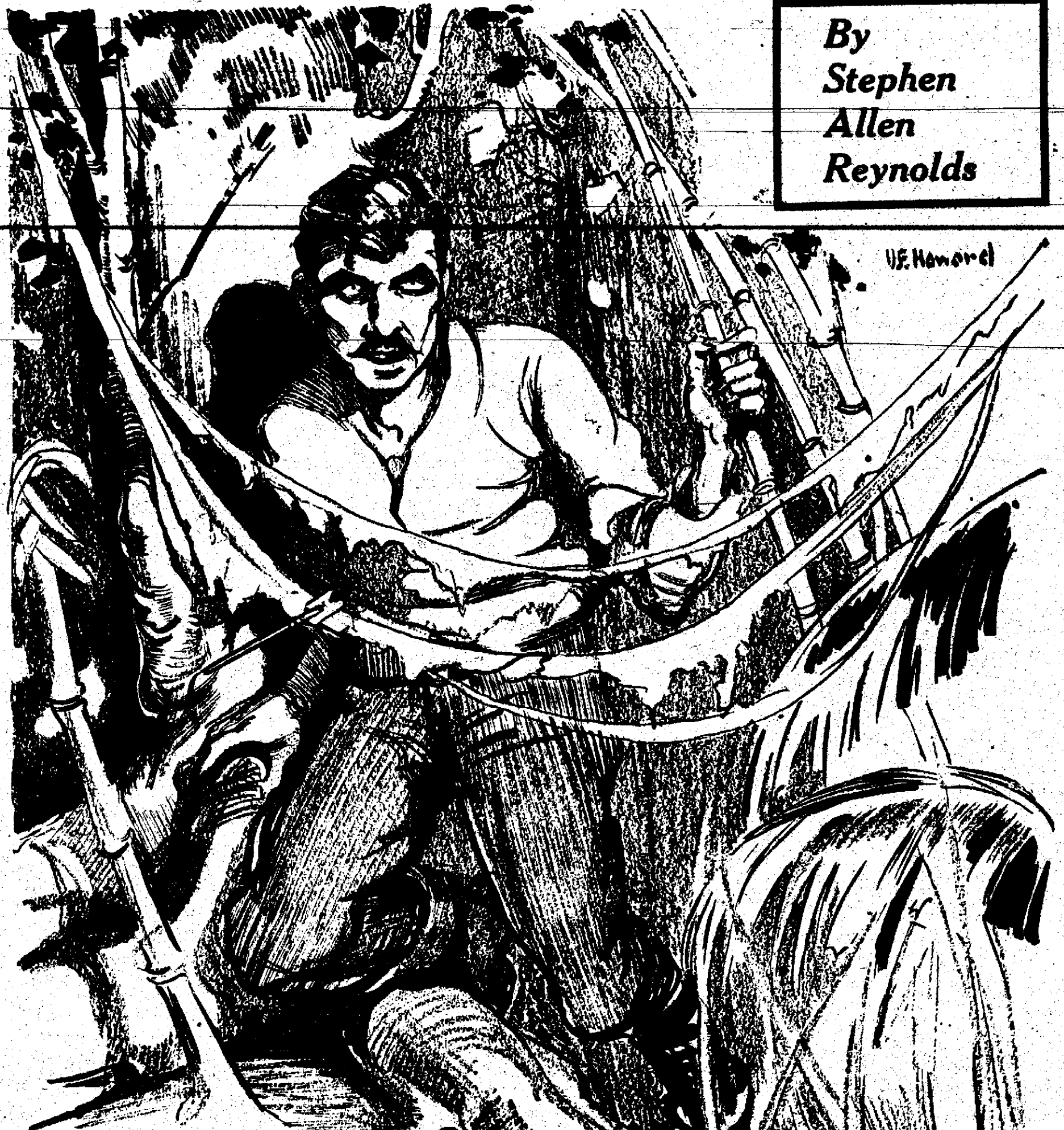
If you send me the bundle, pay the customs duties in advance. If you had this money, send me the sum of one dollar in a letter so that I can pay the duty when the bundle arrives.

Oh, write to you understand that this letter which I am writing to you does not pass through Administrative channels. I am sending it out of the country by the "underground route." But your letter to me must pass through the Administration. It will be read by them and, of course, you must not write to me as freely as I am writing to you. They would not permit me to receive the letter if you said too much, and you would spoil the plan.

Address me as you "touch," and in guarded language give me the news regarding Pierre, Henri and Joseph. If you have the addresses of these three, send them to me. In order to make me understand about the money to Paramaribo put one of the following clauses in the letter: "Jean Pierre has returned to France to do his military service."

If you are sending me the money, you will add: "He is serving in the Fifty-first Regiment of the Line at Vauvray. If you are sending me the hundred dollars, you will say: "He is in the 103rd Regiment of the Line at Paris." If you cannot, or will not, render me this service you will say: "Jean Pierre has been found physically unfit for active military service."

In this last case do not forget to write to me without delay so that I may know the worst and make up my mind what to do. In this case I ask you to give this letter to "Pierre the Italian," hoping that he will not refuse to help me. At the same



time tell Joseph Touchard of my present fix, and if he wants to write to me give him my present address. For the package and the letter, this is the address:

M. Prosper Bussac,  
at St. Jean du Maroni,  
French Guiana.

There is nothing else for me to add at present; but do not forget that there is nothing left to me in life but the hope that you and my friends will not refuse to help me out. And do not forget that I am impatiently awaiting a favorable, or even unfavorable, reply. Answer as quickly as possible.

All mine, Prosper.

P. S. I must ask you still further a small service, the performance of which I trust will not place you to too much trouble, as the opportunities for smuggling letters out of this place are scarce, to say nothing of the difficulties experienced in getting postage stamps. The favor is this: I enclose in this letter another letter written by one of my unfortunate comrades, and addressed to his comrade, Adolphe Chevalier, who escaped from Guiana in 1904. He is now in New York, we think. In the event that you do not know his address ask Auguste about the matter. I hope that he can give you all the information necessary to effect the delivery of the enclosed letter. Ask Auguste to put you in communication with Adolphe, and the latter will tell you what this penitentiary life for life "relegation" is like. He tested it himself. It is absolutely necessary that the comrade who writes the enclosed letter and myself each receive the money we ask. In this case we will make our escape together.

A good handshake regards to your woman; and do not forget to answer promptly. Prosper.

## LETTER FROM ANOTHER LIFER.

The enclosed letter from another "lifer" is as follows:

My Dear Adolphe—Having an opportunity to send a letter to the address which you left behind I am sending you some news. I am always at St. Jean du Maroni and expect to remain here a good long while unless I die, or fortune changes. I have tried hard to regain my liberty. While acting as a secretary to one of the well-to-do civil officers here I managed to lay my hands on a small amount of money. This helped me to make the long and dangerous journey through the forests as far as Dutch Guiana. But the Dutch authorities would not let me remain there, and I did not have money enough to get to Colon. So I was arrested and sent in chains to St. Laurent.

As you know, I have the best facilities for getting away from here on account of my being able to speak English. This has helped me here. If I had had a little more money I would not have been caught. If another occasion comes my way I will certainly profit by my first failure. Will you help me as you offered to several years ago? In my opinion

it is much safer and less expensive to get out by the salt water route to Demerara in British Guiana. If I can only reach that place I am safe.

Thirty dollars would be sufficient to hire a big pirogue for the journey. In my opinion it is a much better way than the dangerous river-jungle route to Paramaribo. I will tell you at the end of a safe and sure way for you to send me the money.

What a number of savages we have in this place since you have so luckily left us. Mignoy and Giraud, who were to have escaped with you, got hold of a pair of sabres from the guards. They had a dispute and went into the forest to settle it. They both died miserably in the hospital at Surinam. Old Eripot is still here. Evidently he does not care to budge and seems as happy as an angel. Strange that he should be contented.

Hostanhe is in this camp, too. He is sorry that he did not try to get away with you. My friend, Alfred W., is in business here. He has led a very adventurous life, but has not always been on the winning side. To-day he is a trusted prisoner, in business, and can go and come as he likes.

Villamy has stayed a long time on the other island and came back to us crazy. He died without being able to recognize any of his old pals. Do you remember "Big Duerg," the blond man who used to be a sailor? He has been cowardly assassinated by some one. Old Sourlier is dead also, without ever having been able to escape. One of his comrades, who was with us,

Labastille is also dead. He never lived to escape and spend the 4,000 francs which his mother left to him. Costa, the baker, is happy in France. We have had no news from him since he left us, which is a good sign. Maurice Marot is dead. Fleiter, whom you will remember, has been committing crime after crime against the guards. He is now at Cayenne, chained to a wall by the neck and heels, awaiting the next Assizes. He can expect heavy punishment.

Another fellow, Munbur, after many mishaps, has escaped. Eurla, the painter, is dead, as are

many others. This terrible fever (that you know all about) is the cause of it. Luckily for me I have been employed most of the time in the households of the civil officers, with decent surroundings, so have escaped the fever. I have been to St. Laurent for inspection by the little doctor—the same one who looked us over upon our arrival. I was employed for some time in his household teaching him and his wife English.

The gold mines of the administration in the interior do not amount to very much, according to what almost every one says. Deligne took me into his serried for awhile. He promised me many things, but nothing came of it.

We learned here since you got away that you found money awaiting you and that at the time of your departure your friend, "Beefsteak," also profited by it. Since then we have had no news from him. Lately there was an old man here called "Pierre Louis." His last name and real name is Hoffmann. He got his "passage money" and must have long since "arrived" somewhere, most likely in New York, as he was also a comrade of the boarding-house proprietor in Twenty-ninth street. He used often to receive letters with the printed heading on them, and used to show them to me.

Hyman is still a servant, but has been advanced so high that he will not associate with us. Meyer escaped in a small boat that he made himself, but we learned afterward that he nearly drowned on account of getting up in the boat when he was off the mouth of the river. Carrai is still here; also Cesar. But Cesar is in poor shape and will never live to get away.

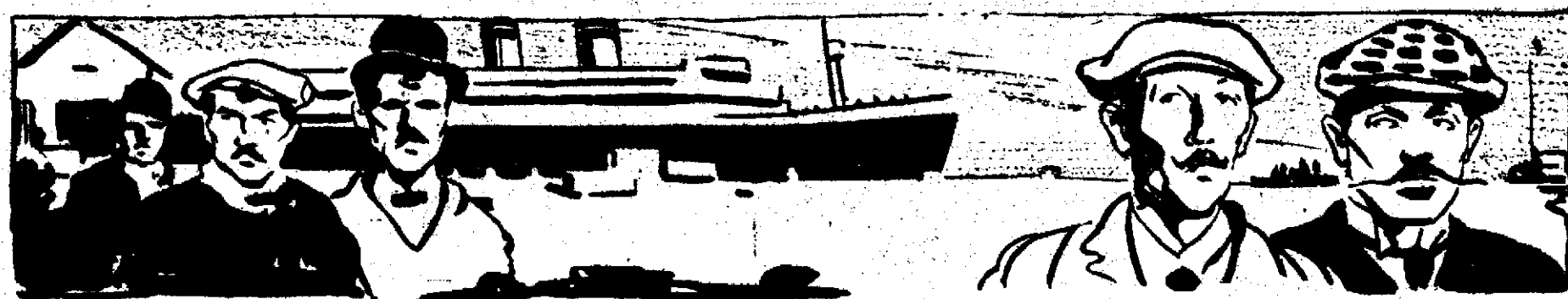
Bompart got into a quarrel with our crowd and has turned into a stool-pigeon. He had better watch himself or he will "lose his hat."

If you wish to answer this letter along "intimate" lines, enclosing the money, put your letter and the money into a double envelope. Address the inner envelope to me. Direct the outer envelope as follows:

M. Henry Lecour,  
Habitué,  
St. Laurent du Maroni,  
French Guiana.

Let me know of this confidential letter by means of an official letter to me through administrative channels. You must not mention the private letter, of course, but I will understand that you have sent it when I receive the other one.

What luck! If I could only see you all again. A thousand handshakes. Leon Picard. Notice—This letter is intended for M. Adolphe Chevalier, known as "Big Adolphe," the Parisian, formerly established at Semmontre (Belgium), and latterly of New York and Texas, where he went to join his sister and woman companion.





# THE SPORT LIGHT



## Players With James Hawley and Company in Summer Stock, Opera House, May 13



AUDRA ALDEN.

### Forbes-Robertson Farewell N. Y. Appearance

Forbes-Robertson, the famous English actor-manager who has been seen throughout the country this season in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," presented that most notable of all his successes at the Manhattan Opera house. This is his farewell week in New York, and he says that he does not expect to offer this play again in America. He sailed for England on Tuesday, April 30, aboard the "Kaiser Wilhelm," accompanied by his charming wife, Miss Gertrude Elliott.

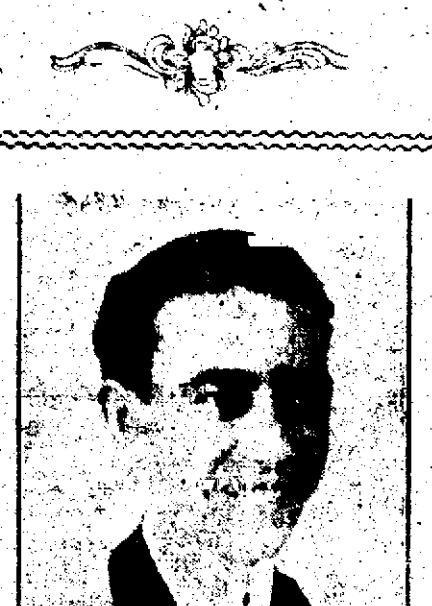
Mr. Forbes-Robertson is now planning his permanent retirement from the stage. He will open his tour next season in the English provinces, and then, after a London engagement, will make a special continental tour, appearing in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg. In the autumn of 1913, Mr. Forbes-Robertson will return to this country for his farewell American tour, presenting a repertoire which will include "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Caesar and Cleopatra," and "The Light That Failed."

It is a most important factor and the Colorado Springs Opera house, closed his engagement as press representative for Mr. Robertson in New York city.

are handled by the delightful prima donna Miss Myrtle Dingwall and Miss Josie Hart has an attractive role in the piece. "The Girl and the Boy," teams with comedy situations and the action is fast and brilliant. The music is a most important factor and the songs are almost too numerous to mention, consisting of fifteen song successes, many of which are accompanied by suitable dances. Special mention must also be made of the chorus, which is youthful, good looking and glib. Everybody will be whistling the popular air from "The Girl and the Boy," notably, "Oh, Gee, We're Married," "S-u-m-m-e-r," "The Girl and the Boy," "Hesitate," "Life is a Stage" and "Tommy Jones."

Mortimer H. Singer first got on the trail of "A Modern Eve" through hearing the waltz song, "Good-by, Everybody," played in a Berlin cafe. He inquired about it, and went to see the performance that same evening. A few days later he was negotiating for the American rights.

Jean Gilbert wrote "Good-by, Everybody."



BILLY FOX.

### "Up and Down Broadway"

"Officer 6668" that comedy of risible tricks and many mysterious moments woven around the life of a more or less distinguished picture thief who, in the play, has chosen a swell New York neighborhood in upper Fifth avenue as his base of pilfering operations, is in its fourth month of phenomenal prosperity at the Gaiety theater.

That long-lived Bohemian success, "Get Rich-Quick Wallingford," has come back to New York this time to Cohen & Harris' Grand Opera house, and started right in to register the same capacity audiences that signalized its 45 weeks run on Broadway last season. This comedy of finance, that has to do with the get-rich-quick really deals, and through the plot of which a charming love story is woven, will continue at the Grand Opera house for another week, where, owing to the fact that it is being interpreted by the original company from the George M. Cohan theater, it is being received with unmistakable evidences of satisfaction and delight by patrons of that popular west side playhouse.

The first engagement announced for "The Dove of Peace," the Dambrosch comic opera, which the Shuberts will produce next November, is that of Miss Henriette Wakefield, now with the Metropolitan Opera house.

Leo Pull's latest musical comedy, "Liebe Augustina," has been acquired by the Messrs. Shubert, who will present Sam Bernard in the new importation next season. The piece has been meeting with much success abroad.

The spring season of "Sumrun" comes to an end in Boston, April 20. Next fall this wordless play, which has proven a sensation in three countries, will be sent on an extensive tour of the Shubert theaters.

William A. Brady, in conjunction with the Messrs. Shubert, will have 24 companies on tour next season.

H. J. Hauer, dramatic editor of the New York American, has written a song for Al Johnson at the Winter Garden.



LILLY FOX.

### James Powers Immortalizes the "Pass Grafter"

"Jimmy" Powers, who is now starring under the Shubert management at the Casino theater, New York city, in Gustave Kerker's new musical play, "Two Little Brides," is a lyric writer as well as a comedian. In addition to supplying many of the lyrics for his own new vehicle, Mr. Powers has recently given birth to an effusion which is evidently the result of long experience and seems bound to immortalize the omnipresent "pass-grafter." It is as follows:

#### "A PASS FOR TWO."

Well, I never! This can't be Powers! I've been thinking of you for the past two hours. How are you? How's your health? I suppose you must be rolling in wealth. Do you remember the time you sprained your knee? I was going to write you my sympathy. I like you, Jim, and often think of you—

Would it be asking too much for a pass for two?

Well, I never! This can't be Moore! I was just going to call around to your store. How's business? How are you? With times so hard you must feel blue. When your poor dog died I felt so sore!

Still keeping the Gents' Furnishings store? I like you, Billy, but how time flies— Would it be asking too much for a couple of ties?

L'Envoi.  
And we always meet men of this class— We don't get the ties, but they get the pass!

Edgar Selwyn and his wife, Margaret Mayo, sailed for America last week on the Lusitania.

Mr. and Mrs. Selwyn were traveling abroad, and had engaged passage with them on the Titanic. The day before the steamer's departure Mrs. Selwyn received word that her farce, "Baby Mine," was to be produced in Paris, and the Selwyns canceled their passage on the Titanic in order to attend the Paris premiere.



Farris Hartman, in "The Campus" and "The Girl and the Boy" at the Opera House Tuesday and Wednesday—This Week.

## Green Room Gossip

### CRYSTAL THEATER RE-OPENS

The Crystal theater has opened its doors again for the season. The management will offer feature picture plays only, during the season "Dante's Inferno" will be seen at 10-cent prices.

"The Campus," which was to have played two nights' engagement at the Opera house this week, will only play one performance, but the same company will offer their new production "The Boy and the Girl" as the second night's attraction.

The opening of the stock season is truly being looked forward to by many of the stock-loving people of Colorado Springs and the advance sale of season tickets will no doubt be larger this season than last.

Colorado Springs did not see the Shubert comedies, "Going Some" when it was being played at two-dollar prices throughout the west two seasons ago, but as the third week attraction, the stock company at the Opera house will produce this great comedy success.

Contracts are now being made and sent out for the attractions to be seen here next season. Eight New York successes will be seen during the first two months after the season. "Bunny Pulls the Strings," "Thought and Paid For" and others of equal merit.

Dates are now being made for a June tour of six western states for Mort Singer's greatest success, "Louisiana Lou."

The audience at Poll's theater, Worcester, Mass., Friday, April 26, became

greatly frightened when a boiler exploded near by and steam came pouring into the theater. Women shouted fire, but the coolness of Lewis and Doby, who were about half through their act at the time, averted a panic.

Four women fainted and were carried out. There was general confusion, but the actors kept right on after reassuring the audience there was no danger.

"Modern Eve" now at the Garrick, Chicago, seems to have struck the happy strike expected, and Manager Mort Singer announces his intention of keeping the Berlin operetta there for a summer run. Next season a company will be sent to New York, probably the original cast going with it, while still another will take to the road.

The Scotch comedy, "When Bunty Pulls the Strings," has passed its two hundred and fiftieth performance and is to run through the summer at the Comedy theater, where it was originally produced in this country. The record was commemorated by a supper on the stage to the company after the performance.

"Oliver Twist," in its big east revival, has proved such a success in New York that the Lieber company has decided to tour the country with the famous organization intact. The company includes Nat C. Goodwin as Fagin, Marie Dore as Oliver, Constance Collier as Nancy and Lynn Harding as Bill Sikes.

"The New Sin" is the title of a new play just purchased by George F. Behr, managing director of the Liberty company, who is in Europe on his annual pilgrimage in search of dramatic novelties. Just what this sin is is a matter causing much conjecture among playgoers.

Advices from Charles Frohman's office indicate that the play selected for John Drew next season is an adaptation of "Callaghan and De Fries' Papa."

Mr. Frohman will produce the play with some such actor as John Drew in the chief part. It is the statement of Mr. Frohman's representative.

Next week Alan Dale starts on his annual pilgrimage to the other side, where he will remain until the next theatrical season opens.

Ruth Chatterton, practically co-star with Henry Miller in "The Rainbow" at the Liberty, has been given under a five-year contract by Mr. Miller.

What prominent players may be seen in the American presentation of "Hells Bells" next fall by Charles Frohman are not known. Frohman has landed this piece which is an adaptation from Robert Hichens' novel, and which has enjoyed prosperity at the St. James theater, London.

"Hells Bells" is in four acts, the present English version having been made by James Bernard Pagan.

The "Texas Tommy Dancers," now at the Winter Garden, got their name in a singular manner. They originated their peculiar dance in a Barbary Coast resort in San Francisco, and were seen by a Mrs. Thomas Smith, wife of a wealthy Texas rancher, who was then living in that city. She engaged them to dance at one of her social functions, and because her intimate friends called her "Texas Tommy," the dancers became known as the "Texas Tommy Dancers."

Yesterday afternoon at the Century theater, "The Garden of Allah" had its two hundredth performance in New York. As "The Garden of Allah" has already smashed all records of attendance for an attraction of its nature, each additional parlor scene and still

## Musical Comedy—This Week

TUESDAY—"THE CAMPUS."  
WEDNESDAY—"THE GIRL AND THE BOY."  
SATURDAY—ALICE LLOYD IN "LITTLE MISS FIX-IT."

### Farris Hartman in "The Campus" Tuesday

"The Campus," which Farris Hartman, Walter De Leon and Miss "Muggins" Davies and a superb company will bring to Colorado Springs, Tuesday, May 7, is a new musical comedy of college life by Walter De Leon, which has created a furor wherever presented. Unlike most college plays it does not depend upon any phase of football or athletic activity for its plot, which instead centers around the writing of a senior farce. Bobby Short, (Walter De Leon) has written a farce which he has submitted to the college authorities. Tony Seldon has also submitted a farce, but being afraid that Bobby's will be preferred he attempts to bribe a member of the farce committee to decide in his favor. Bismarck, a Tautonic Janitor, played by Mr. Hartman, with the assistance of Nellie Perkins (Miss "Muggins" Davies), Bobby's sweetheart, succeeds however in frustrating Tony's design and in the end Bobby is thoroughly vindicated. There is a double love story running through the piece which concerns Kate Seldon's (Miss Myrtle Dingwall) love for "Fat Tellman" (Roscoe Arbuckle), a friend of Bobby's. "Fat" who is strong in flesh, but weak in courage, is diffident about making his proposal to the rather impetuous Kate, whose love for romance impels her to refuse "Fat" and his efforts to convince her of his love and at the same time of his romantic nature, forms a great deal of the comedy. This bare outline of the plot hardly serves to give an idea of the real interest which it arouses as it is gradually unfolded, but enough has been said to indicate the sweet sentiment which pervades the play and the intense college atmosphere which is its background. Many musical numbers are introduced in keeping with the spirit of the piece and all of them have been most successful, indeed Mr. De Leon has provided an excellent score of "The Campus." Among the song hits are the following: "How-de-doo," "Is Everybody Happy," "I Leave It to You," "The Same Old Love," "Before You Are Old," "The Lily and the Rose," "The Pipe and Stein Song," "Spooks," and "On the Old Gym Steps." These songs are mostly of the whistleable variety and have become very popular. "The Campus" is in three acts; the first being the campus, the second that of Bobby's apartments, and the third is on the campus again, and the settings are very attractive. Seats now selling. Prices, 50c to \$1.60.

### Alice Lloyd in "Little Miss Fix-It" Saturday

Alice Lloyd, the dainty singing comedienne, who is known in this country only as one of the biggest drawing cards in high-class vaudeville, will make her first appearance in this city in the kind of role in which she has achieved her greatest success in London and the British provinces at the Opera house, Saturday evening, May 11, as the star of Messrs. Werba & Luescher's musical safety, "Little Miss Fix-It." Miss Lloyd has long been a favorite in the big Christmas pantomimes that are just as much a part of the English holiday season as Christmas itself. She has played Cinderella eight times in various parts of England, and has had the title role in important London productions such as "Little Red Riding Hood," "Goody Two Shoes" and other dramatizations of famous fairy stories. During the season of the play Miss Lloyd will present her famous vaudeville specialties, singing

Alice Lloyd in "Little Miss Fix-It"



"Little Miss Fix-It"



# New York Theatrical Letter

By EMORY CALVERT.



At the top on the left is Constance Collier, playing in "The Explorer," at Daly's. On the right at the top is Louise Woods, playing in "The Greyhound," at the Astor. Directly below her is Miss Violet Romer, who starred in the "Dance Concert," at the Knickerbocker. The central figures are Mlle. Nana and M. Alexis, as they appear in "The Winsome Widow" at Zeigfeld's Moulin Rouge.

By EMORY B. CALVERT

NEW YORK, May 4.—It ought to be good news to metropolitan exiles—this reappearance of James T. Powers in "Two Little Brides." For one thing, it shows that he has not gone the way of so many of his fellow film dispensers, whose wit evanescent fame heralded with the field applause of theater devotees, only to be followed by oblivion.

But he's back, is Jimmy T., and playing at the Casino. We announce it, it would have been too much to have the last of the old guard that dated from the days of the comedian as the star of the musical comedy drop out of sight of his admirers. "The Ladies God Bless" are still with us—Lillian Russell, you know, and Rosalie McCoy, and Miss Clayton. But the comic star is almost a thing of the theatrical past.

Francis Wilson, who used to be a rival of Mr. Powers, does not even shine now. De Wolf Hopper has been swallowed up by the all-star casts, and where is Jefferson de Alencastro, the once-loved Jefferson of the angels? Thomas Q. Scarborough, who could be as funny as the next one, has been put out of the metropolitan sight for years. Wherever he may be dispensing his peculiar brand of humor, and Frank Daniels rarely reveals his athletic eyebrow and his nasal squint to Broadway's view.

So it should be good news to the many friends of Mr. Powers that his comicality is in as good stead as usual, and that "Two Little Brides" gives him ample opportunity to display in his staccato vocal eccentricities, besides allowing him to wander in those byways of humor that often show his whimsicality at its best. In fact, he had some hand in preparing the piece, and with Arthur Anderson took it from the German. The music is by Gustav Kerker and the lyrics were contributed by Harold Atterbridge.

To be perfectly candid, however, "Two Little Brides" rings neither the bell of brilliant construction, nor hits the bull's eye of popular acclaim. It

is of that genus musical comedy that lives in the twilight of mediocrity, with occasional trips to the surface of brilliancy for air.

It has neither ravishing music, nor even clever lyrics; but it has Mr. Powers, and therefore, contains a goodly number of laughs, which, after all, is as much as can be said of most of the operettas that come our way.

The action opens in a convent and begins with a forced marriage—two forced marriages, to be exact—hence the name, "Two Little Brides." One marriage is between old friends and sweethearts, and the other between comparative strangers and mutual admirers of others.

This plot, it is true, has done valiant service for years, but it is fast fading in the versatility of the cast of "Two Little Brides," fresh humor is drawn from nearly every hackneyed incident. The fun, of course, is most spontaneous when Mr. Powers is on the stage, his vocal peculiarities, his expression of complete irresponsibility, and his alert braggadochio are quite as good as ever.

None of the cast, however, acts with the same spirit, though Frances Cameron as Honoria, a pupil in the convent, is pleasing. And the music, containing a little of the spirit of "Dear Old Vienna," is rather too hauntingly reminiscent of the after-the-wedding song of "The Waltz Dream" to appeal to its hearers as a vernal contribution.

One of the incidents of the week that should not go unchronicled is the practical retirement of Percy G. Williams from the vaudeville field in favor of H. C. Keith. Mr. Keith has purchased Mr. Williams' eight vaudeville houses in New York and now holds complete control of varieties and vaudevillians as far west as Chicago.

Besides his purchase of the Williams

circuits in New York, Mr. Keith has completed arrangements with Morris Meyerfield and Martin Beck of the Orpheum circuit, and Mrs. C. E. Kohl of New York and Max Anderson of New York by which the biggest combination of theatrical interests in the country has been accomplished.

The deal involves property worth millions of dollars and gives Mr. Keith and his associates virtual control of the vaudeville situation from the east to the Pacific coast and north into Canada.

The deal has been culminating for a long time. Mr. Keith's agents, and those of his conferees, holding a long series of conferences with the agents of Mr. Williams. The final settlement was made at a figure well over \$5,000,000.

This sentence will have a far-reaching effect upon the vaudeville profession. Artists will be hooked on long-time contracts, playing from the east straight through to the Pacific and north through the Canadian circuits.

Of course, there are the usual protestations of an uplifted stage—vaudeville is to be improved and the performers are to receive a more liberal compensation—but many whose vision reaches beyond the immediate future can see many disadvantages in the arrangement.

Competition is the life of trade, and its elimination by the formation of the vaudeville trust cannot help but influence the standing and freedom of the actors. Stars, perhaps, will be as well paid as ever, but the profession in time will find itself subject to both the classification of salary and personality always found in a large organization.

## Legitimate Actors Make Hit in Vaudeville

While many prominent legitimate actors make decided hits on the vaudeville stage, it is seldom that a famous vaudeville headliner is successful in the leading role of a play, dramatic or musical. Harry Lauder, Albert Chevalier and Alice Lloyd are unquestionably three of the greatest box-office record-breakers as well as the most remarkable artists that have come to this country from the music halls of London. Of the three, Lauder has never attempted anything outside his repertoire of songs, most of which he sings year after year. Chevalier assumed the leading role of a splendidly cast and elaborately mounted drama last season, but it was a failure. It remained for dainty little Alice Lloyd

didn't want to do and the other couldn't do when she stepped into the title role of "Little Miss Fix-It." In almost the record-breaking time of 30 seconds in which she makes her changes from one bewilderingly beautiful gown into another, and by so doing achieved a tremendous success in a part that Eva Tanguay, whom Miss Lloyd followed in the role acknowledged was too much for her. "Little Miss Fix-It" comes to the Opera house for Saturday, May 11th, and our theatergoers will then have an opportunity to see Miss Lloyd in the double capacity of musical comedy star and vaudeville artist.

Tennis, in which the king is finding recreation from the pressure of the work that accumulated on his Indian tour, is the game of kings. The oldest of existing ball games—it is mentioned in the Arthurian romances—tennis was originally the pastime of the kings and nobles, and it was long before its descendants—lawn tennis—became popular with all classes. The game reached England from France and Italy, and by the time of Henry VII we find a royal tennis court at Windsor. Henry VIII was an expert at the game.

More than 60 per cent of the railroad cars built in the United States this year will be of all-steel construction.



MISS KATE STEIN, With Hawley and Players

## At the Majestic Monday

Yellow Feather, the fierce implacable Indian chieftain of the Ojibway Indians, has just received a writ wound after an encounter with the government reserve agent over the affairs of his tribe. Although the agent wounds the warrior, the warrior pours a deep-seated grievance, in revenge he sets fire to the prairie surrounding the camp of the cowboys, who hurriedly round up their horses and cattle, pack their prairie schooners with their possessions and seek to the marshes for safety. On their way, they encounter the red fiends and kill them all except Yellow Feather, who, in his endeavors to escape becomes entangled with the flames of his own kindling, and dies a merited death. On the same reel:

"A Bet and Its Results."

married, while passing through Paris, entertain their friends with a banquet. The pair are ardently in love and shower a deluge of honeymoon kisses on each other. Despite this fact, two dandies from London attempt to win the heart of the charming countess. In order to gain their end, which by the way, was waged on by a bet between the two, unbeknown to each other, they bribe the master of ceremonies to become waiters. Their ardent admiration results in spilled dishes down fancy gowns and over dazzling dress-shirt fronts, which finally incites the indignation of all assembled, with the result that the two waiter-dandies are roughly eliminated. Ever hopeful, they seek the room of the countess and await in the hall for her answer to their proposal. To their deep chagrin she hands out a pair of pumps, assuring them that empty as they are they contain just as much love for them as does her heart. The dandies start to take out their spite on each other, with the result that the remaining hotel guests join in the melee and soon disfigure the insipid countenances of the two ardent Englishmen. Don't you know you are getting the best of independent films that are made? We know it and appreciate it. Also good music ravishing sweetness, George He does it, and he knows how—and all for the small sum of 5 cents.

## Bud Fisher and Pauline Welsh Elope

"Mutt and Jeff" would have been tickled to death had they seen their creator, Bud Fisher and Pauline Welsh elope last Friday. Miss Welsh was "breaking in" a new act with George F. Moore at Proctor's Fifty-eighth street theater. They were to have opened at the Majestic Chicago, Monday.

After the Friday night show, Mr. Fisher made a call. It was about midnight when he and Miss Welsh decided to get married. They attended to that business immediately without notification to anyone.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher sailed for Bermuda on the next boat following the ceremony. Mr. Fisher leaving behind him a \$500 contract for his Hammerstein engagement this week, and taking chances on his newspaper job.

It is reported the cartoonist got an advance on royalty from Gus Hill of \$25,000 (through the "Mutt and Jeff" show). The last reports from Mr. Hill said that he was expected to recover, but the doctors couldn't decide what was the matter. One diagnosis expressed an opinion Mr. Hill had permanently lost his breath.

## Alice Lloyd in "Little Miss Fix-It"

(Continued from page 7, this section) ing all of her latest songs and making her remarkable lightning changes. She will also take part in the latest society dance craze, "The Newport Turkey Trot."

The plot of the play deals with a young married couple who love each other so devotedly that they indulge in one of those "I'll never speak to you again" quarrels peculiar to that blissful period just before and immediately after marriage. The wife determines to forget her own sorrow in the noble endeavor to make others happy; so she proceeds to "fit it" for all her friends who are either in love or, according to her ideas, should be. Of course, Miss Fix-It attains her worthy end, but not until amusing situations, clever lines, tuneful songs, pretty girls and lovely stage pictures have combined to furnish an evening of thorough enjoyment.

This is without doubt one of the highest class musical comedy attractions of the season, which has been looked forward to by many of the theatergoing public of Colorado Springs. Seat sale opens Thursday.

Amulets and charms are still widely believed in, judging from the letters of recommendation to circulars sent through the mails by a Boston jeweler, who sells "lucky stones."



MISS FANNIE HAMMOND, With James Hawley and Players

## In "Mary Jane's Pa"

"Mary Jane's Pa" will be the first offering for the summer stock season at the Opera house, when James Hawley and players will be seen in this late comedy success of Henry A. Dixey and Max Fugman. Many new faces as well as old favorites will be seen in the cast this season. Performers have been engaged for most all the high class stock companies through the east, where the season is winter stock, here the season being summer engagements, and many of them look on it as their vacation. In "Mary Jane's Pa" the management could have not selected a better opening play as it gives all in the cast an even chance. Mr. Hawley and Miss Arden Allen will be seen in the leading roles, that of "Pa" and "Mary Jane." A role could have not been more suitably cast.

work, and Miss Allen, his pretty co-worker in the part of "Mary Jane," will be more than pleasing to the theatergoing public who will witness the opening performance. Miss Stanley, formerly with the Max Fugman company, will be seen in the role, that of the lovable mother.

With Mr. Hawley in the character comedy part of "Pa," is a character similar to that of Markin Buncie in "Cameo Kirby," in which he made a "hit" through the south as well as opening in the part here last spring.

New and up-to-date plays, such as "The Fortune Hunter," "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," "The Man From Home," "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and others. The play will be changed weekly with matinee days, Wednesday and Saturday. Seats will be reserved one week in advance. Orders will be taken at the box office for season tickets. Popular stock prices will prevail.

Opening performance Monday evening, May 13.

## Helen Ward in "The Price" to Be Seen Here

"The Price" is the name of the play in which William Harris will present Helen Ward at the Opera house, Monday, May 27th.

This title brings stern thoughts to many minds, for it seems to be irrevocably linked with punishment for some kind. If not with actual punishment, then with what one has to relinquish in order to gain a much desired end. It is a term which is in constant use in our daily life, and nearly always with a fateful sort of meaning.

In "The Price," George Broadhurst, the author, does not try to solve the problem which has vexed the world since time immemorial. He does not presume to say what a woman should pay to gain her happiness. He simply shows the touches that are deft and certain that she is expected to pay, and by the very person who should be the last one, according to her reasoning, to exact the pound of flesh which the world demands. It is a play of big moments which fairly pulsate with heart interest, and it is said that Miss Ware imports to the character of Ethel Toscani, the woman who has to pay "The Price," such sweet though agonized nobility as to win for her nightly a score of curtain calls at the end of the last act.

The Hudson theater, New York, production will be seen here, as well as the same supporting company of sterling actors, including Harrison Hunter, Jessie Ralph, Warner Oland, Gertrude Dillon, George W. Barnum, Margaret McWade and Robert H. Hudson.

## George Arliss Birthday Anniversary

Last Christmas, George Arliss, star of "Disraeli," gave expression to the holiday spirit by playing the host at a dinner not to his associates in the darker comedy, but to the stage hands who make possible the success of the mechanical part of the production. Yesterday, the stage hands retaliated. They learned that April 10 was the forty-third anniversary of Mr. Arliss' birth, and they got him a fine brass stand for his dressing room and a handsome silver mirror, and something the actor prizes even more, a set of resolutions explaining in just what esteem Mr. Arliss is held by the boys. And beneath the sentiments, each man wrote his name, and the whole was framed, and presented to the actor at the end of the matinee, and Mr. Arliss started to thank the fellows—but his voice broke rather oddly all of a sudden and he went rather hurriedly to his dressing room.

## MADE A DIFFERENCE

Explanation From Divorce Applicant's Lawyer Gained Decree

From the Chicago Record Herald. "Has your husband ever beaten you?" asked the judge, addressing the pretty young woman, who was applying for a divorce.

"No, your honor, I cannot truthfully say that he has."

"Have you reason for believing he

"Well, I should not like to say so. I have no proof."

"It is a case then, I take it, of incompatibility of temperament."

"It might be called that, I think."

"I suppose he is in the habit of scolding you for no cause whatever?"

"O, no. He never scolds."

"Just refuse to speak, eh? Sit around and looks gloomy. Is that it?"

"I can hardly say that. He always tries to make himself as agreeable as possible when we happen to be together."

"Does his mother interfere with your domestic happiness?"

"No, his mother never interferes with us at all."

"This is a peculiar case. I can't understand why you should want a divorce if your husband is faithful and never beats or scolds you or in other ways tries to be disagreeable. What are the grounds on which you base your petition?"

"I really haven't any grounds, except that I don't love him any more."

"I'm afraid I can't grant you a divorce on any such plea as that. If I were to give every woman who has ceased to love her husband a divorce I should break up half the families in this city. You will have to present some stronger reason than that or I shall be compelled to dismiss your case."

"But, your honor, I simply must have



ALICE LLOYD, Who Will Be Seen in "Little Miss Fix-It," at the Opera House, Saturday, May 11.

a divorce. I'm in a great hurry for it, too, because I shall be leaving here early next week."

"Has your husband ever refused to support you?"

"No, he has never refused, although he doesn't support me at all. You see, I earn a large salary and don't need any support from him."

"Ah, now we are getting at something. He compels you to work to support him, eh?"

"No, no, your honor. He has never insisted on that. He has a large income himself, and he permits me to have control of all I earn."

"Does he compel you to work for your own support?"

"Not at all. I work because I like to. He has often wanted me to give it up."

"It seems to me, then, that you are altogether unreasonable in wanting to have a divorce, and I can't understand why you have ceased to love him. Is he old?"

"Not very—only a few years older than I am."

"Perhaps his habits are such that you cannot live with him."

"His habits are very good."

"Madame, it is preposterous for you to take up the time of the court by applying for a divorce, with no reason whatever for doing so. I am astonished not only at you, but at your attorney, who has had the presumption to bring such a case as yours before me. I shall dismiss."

"But, if your honor please," interposed the lady's attorney, "my client is an actress, and—"

"Oh! Why didn't you say so in the first place? Her petition is granted."

## TORE OFF THE GOLD BRAID

A French Navy Officer Publicly Degraded for Treason.

For attempting to sell confidential naval documents to Germany, a French naval officer is sentenced to life imprisonment and to be publicly degraded. How the last part of the sentence is carried out is vividly described in "Confessions of a German Spy." From Answers, London.

There must have been quite 10,000 spectators of that lugubrious cere-

mony in the square in the front of the naval prison, and the yells of execration that greeted the prisoner as he emerged from the prison gate under the guard of four white trousered, blue bloused sailors with rifles and fixed bayonets, must have told the poor fellow pretty plainly what his fate would be if the crowd could only have got at him.

As the prisoner and his escort marched into the center of the square, the condemned man was seen to be wearing for the last time the double-breasted gold epauletted frock coat, with two lines of gold braid on the cuff, and the sword which the court-martial had declared him forever disqualified from bearing.

A Captain Shouts at Him.

Then a naval captain, whose golden aiguillettes dance as he walks, approaches the stricken man, and shouts something at him from a distance of 10 paces. He is telling him that the most heartbreaking part of the expiation is about to commence.

The captain makes a sign to an inferior officer, who advances in a businesslike manner, and catches hold of the top button of the right hand row. It comes off readily in his hand, and he casts it contemptuously on the ground. Having finished with the buttons, he snatches at the golden epaulettes, tears them off, and tramples them underfoot. Then he tears the gold embroidery from the cap, and the gold lace from the sleeves of the coat, and down on the ground the tricolors fall.

Now then comes the thing that opens the floodgates. Up to this point the prisoner has stared straight in front of him, the color that flamed in his cheek being the only indication that he knew what was going on. Now, as the executioner, with a sharp movement, snatched at the condemned man's sword and broke it across his thigh, fortitude gave way, and the unfortunate man burst into tears.

There he stood—the wreck of a man in the wreck of a uniform—and the crowd yelled: "Death! Death to the traitor!"

New Jersey maintains its high standard of public schools at a cost of about \$20 cents a day a pupil.



FERRIS HARTMAN AND WALTER DE LEON, In "The Candor" and "The Girl and the Boy" at the Opera House, Tuesday and Wednesday, Next.



## A black and white illustration of a man in a top hat and striped suit, leaning over a woman in a long dress who is holding a cane. The man has a large nose and is looking down at the woman. The woman is wearing a long, light-colored dress and dark shoes. The background is plain white.



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®







# WORK AND PLAY FOR THE IDLE HOUR

## Simple Design for Embroidering a Child's Frock

MISS NORRIS'

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

**M**ISS NORRIS' design for a child's frock is a simple print design which would certainly be a most acceptable gift.

Russian crash, hemstitched and stenciled, would prove effective and the set could be made still more attractive by outlining the stenciled design in colored floss.

Instead of the conventional square, the pieces may be made octagonal, which will make the set more unusual.

Table runners are quickly made and are always a welcome addition to a bride's dress.

The gray toweling crash, which can be purchased by the yard, makes very handsome table runners. The ends are hemstitched, with a stencil in gay colors at each end. Tulips with their gay flowers and gray green leaves are lovely for a table runner of this sort.

#### A Practical Gift.

Mrs. D. V. — A woolly lamb, carrying all the sewing necessities, would be a most suitable gift for the little girl, who is taking her first sewing lessons.

A bright red ribbon is tied in a bow on the lamb's back, and underneath the ribbon are slipped a pair of scissors and bodkin. One of the loops of the bow serves as a thimble holder, while the other loop is filled with cotton, cut-stitched around the sides, to be used as a needle and pin case.

A small lamb may be purchased in the toy department of a store, and decorated in this way.

The little girl will surely be interested in her sewing lesson if she has such a gentle lamb to carry all her sewing necessities and keep them in place.

#### Maple Leaf for Dresser Scarf

Mrs. M. — The leaf design was intended for the corner of a tea cloth, tray scarf or table runner. The edges were to be either hemstitched or scalloped and the cutwork pattern embroidered in each corner.

The lines surrounding the maple leaf do not indicate a scallop, but merely mark where the linen surrounding the design is to be buttonholed, and that is why you could not make the pattern repeat.

The maple leaf design would, however, make a beautiful dresser scarf, and would also be lovely for a buffet cover or a square luncheon set.

The leaves should be arranged so the tips of each petal may be made, the

buttonholed line, the leaves all joined with buttonholed bars, with the material cut out underneath, thus forming a cutwork border.

A plain scallop with an indentation where the leaves join would also be effective.

Am indeed delighted that the design is so pleasing to you. It has strong bold lines that make it easily adaptable to almost any form of decoration and you will be well repaid, in the beauty of the finished work, for your ingenuity in conforming it to the dresser scarf.

#### Bridal Shower.

Alta M. — An idea for a shower on the June bride, which would be a lovely idea for her most intimate friends to give, consists of giving away articles which will be a welcome addition to her trousseau—and here the daily individual touch is shown—for each piece is to be embroidered with orange blotches.

Handkerchiefs, stockings and jabots have tiny sprays, while lingerie garments and blouses can be decorated most effectively with the orange blotch, as the flower motif.

Tulle ruffles with artificial orange blossoms make lovely slipper ornaments. Instead of personal gifts, all sorts of linen for the dresser-chest may be given, and the orange blossom motif may be used on towels, luncheon sets, scarfs, pillow covers and aprons, thus giving a personal touch to each article.

#### Apron Pattern.

Mrs. R. B. W. — A combination of lacy daisy design and Irish crochet roses would not be pleasing for a small apron pattern.

The lacy daisy design alone would be attractive, or the Irish roses combined with some other kind of embroidery.

Satin stitch or Kensington embroidery offer an effective combination with Irish crocheted roses, as crochet work requires an embroidery of dignified character to make a pleasing design.

Chain stitch, which is close kin to the lacy daisy stitch, is often used to work Greek key patterns or any design where the idea is carried out by means of lines, such as braiding patterns, but even this would not take the place of a stem stitch.

Outline or stem stitch over and over French stemming, Kensington and satin stitch also Bermuda fagoting are used for embroidering stems, but lacy daisy stitch in its true application is never used.

A very pretty apron design of clovers was published October 16, 1911 and other patterns will be given later.

### Stunning Home Made Hatpins

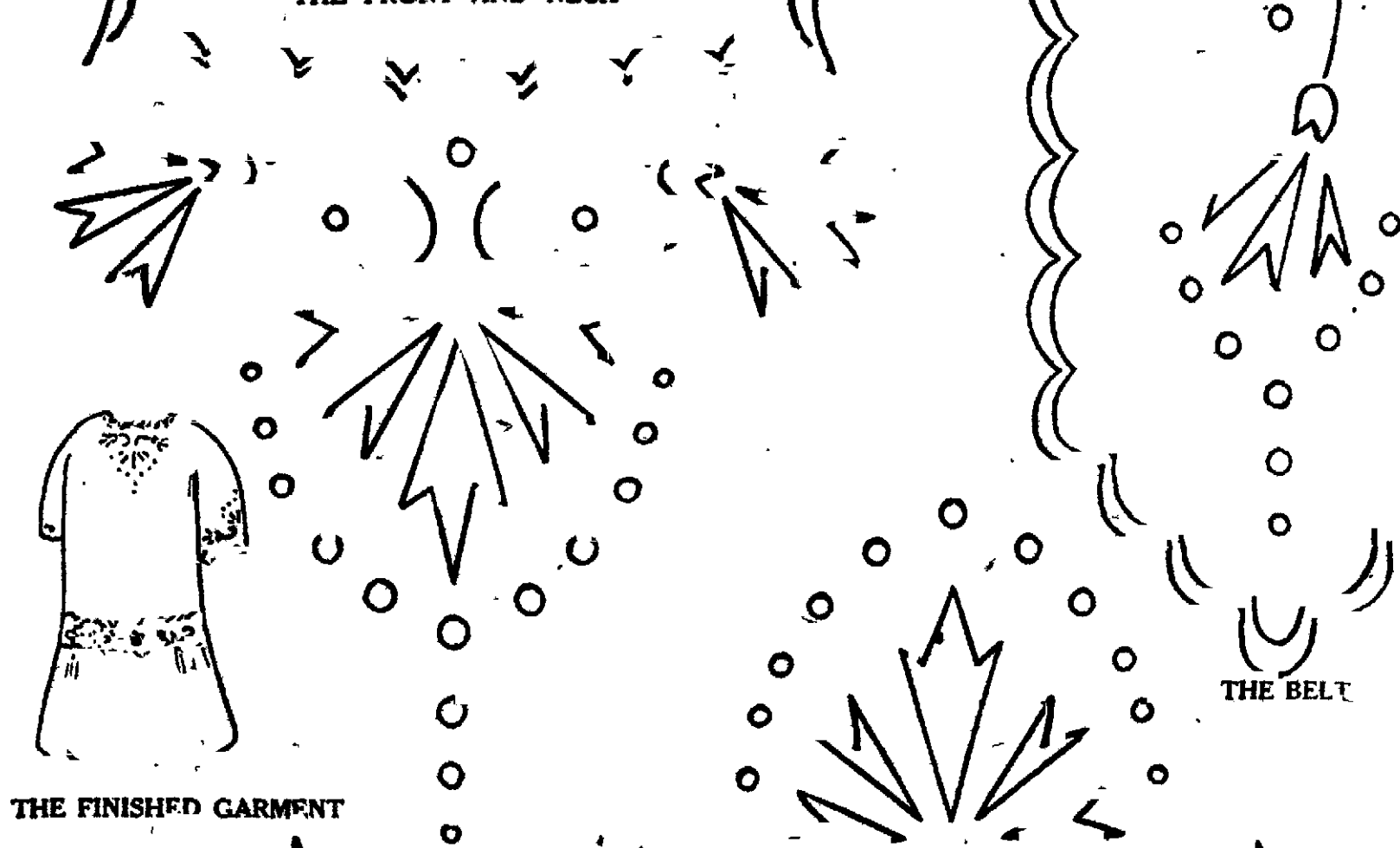
The idea of fabricating hatpin heads of a fine quality of sealing-wax, into which little loose gem stones or other ornaments could be set while the wax was still hot, occurred to a clever woman as she was turning out a store of odds and ends of jewelry that had come to grief. In the same drawer, too, were several shabby old hatpins more or less rusty, with heads damaged in one way or another. She ran the pin part of each of these through good, stout emery paper until the rust was a thing of the past, then brought out her alcohol lamp and the short ends of tinted sealing-wax that had accumulated in her writing-desk. With a cup of cold water the outfit was complete.

Then she proceeded to cover the heads of the pins with ordinary melted sealing-wax from the kitchen, where it had been kept for sealing bottles. She let the coat cool slightly, and with deft touches shaped it as she wanted for a foundation. Next she took up an inch length of dull blue letter wax in a pair of pincers and melted it carefully over the spirit flame. The hatpin, the head of which had been dipped in cold water for a few moments to harden the foundation, then dried, had now a layer of the blue wax daubed entirely over the coarser kind, making a thick setting, in which a moment later she deftly imbedded a turquoise matrix that had been broken by a fall, but which joined so perfectly in the wax that no crack was noticeable. The wax was kept softened over the flame until shaped carefully to the form desired. In a head of lavender wax she set a dull gold ball to match her winter toque, which was trimmed with gray-purple velvet. In a third she pressed a quaint little cameo, which showed well in an amber, gold-flecked setting. Lastly, she used up all the tiny ends by melting one after another and applying it to a dull red foundation in dabs, here and there, until it was a parti-colored affair, which she then held over the flame and twirled skillfully until the gay hues blended in a sort of iridescence, with touches of gold gleaming out in places. This was shaped finally into a sort of spear head, and, the desired effect gained, it was allowed to lie in cold water for some five minutes. When taken out it came very near to being the handsomest of all the new hatpins.

Either colored or white embroidery cotton may be used in working this simple but effective design for a child's frock. Red and blue cotton on a white linen would be very smart, but all white is always good, and has the added advantage of washing extremely well.

Put the flowers slightly, also the scallops work the latter in buttonhole stitch and the former in satin stitch. The dots should also be worked in satin stitch, or over and over, while outline will be the proper stitch for the connecting lines.

THE FRONT AND NECK



THE FINISHED GARMENT

THE BELT

FOR SLEEVE DECORATION

## THE MAKING OF STRING LACE

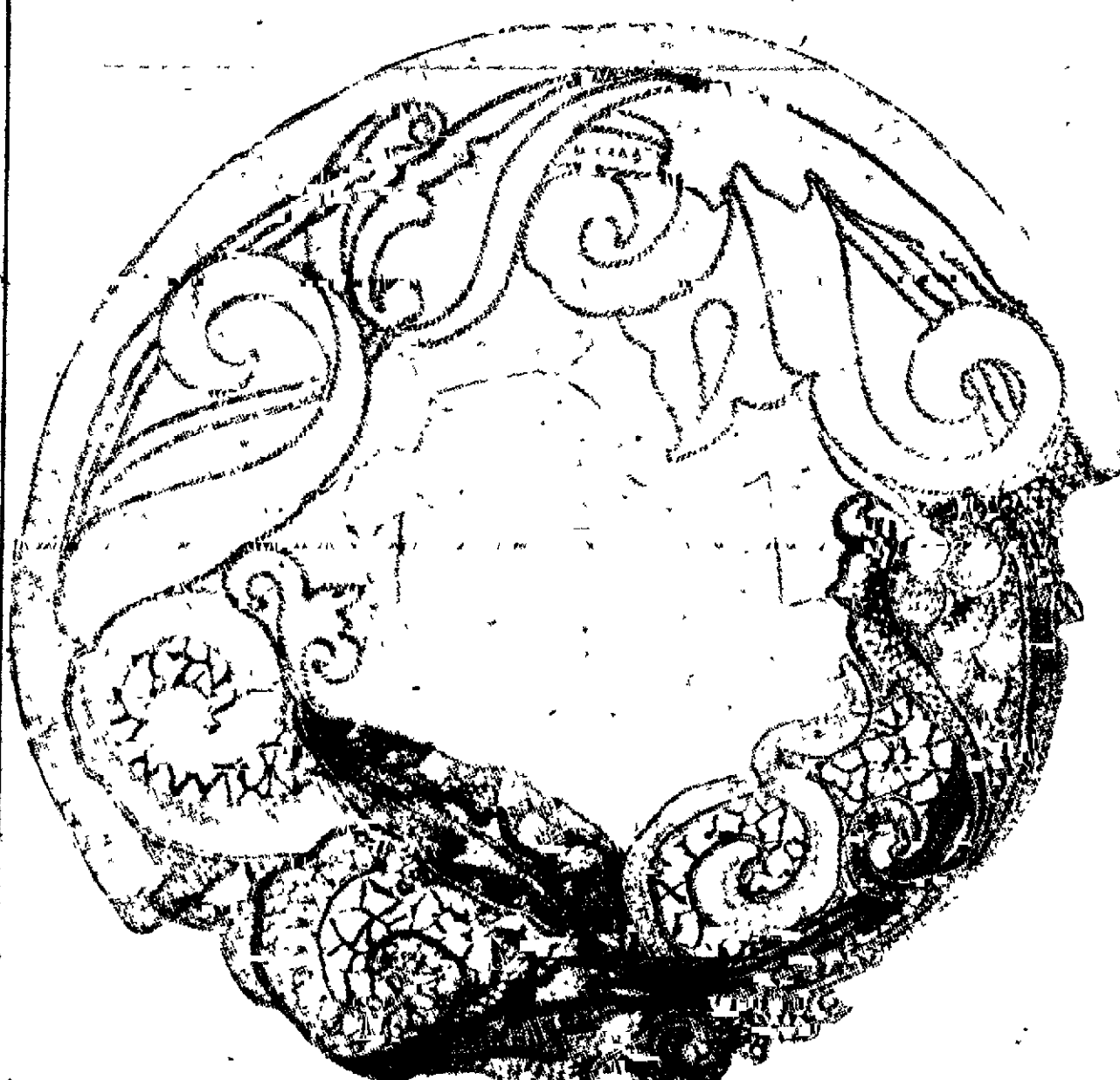
STRING lace is really an evolution of Italian needle point lace, but it need not be made after Italian lace unless specially desired. The nature of the work can be adapted to other sources. Manila cord in its natural color is generally used to indicate the outline of the design. A heavy string may be substituted if the cord is too heavy in appearance for the use to which it will be put. The lace is made in the following manner: The design is first drawn on paper and is then basted onto muslin. The muslin is then sewn to the foundation of muslin and paper, following the lines indicated on the paper. Lace stitches are then made of string in various thicknesses between the manila cord pattern. When the pattern is partly covered with a network of lace stitches, a still finer string is employed to give the lacy effect. The filling in as it were of the remaining spaces gives opportunity for a great variety of lace stitches, but they should be made with the lightest weight of twine. The stitches may be made of linen thread or even of flax, both of which come in a good range of colors. A good deal of individuality may be brought into the making of string lace by those who understand lace making. Italian point lends itself admirably to the purpose, but Duchess lace makes an excellent motif. Renaissance lace has much to recommend it with its bold, broad effects. There is a wide scope to draw from among the numerous kinds of lace, especially from those made with braid. Variety is given by the coloring and difference in weight of the string used. By one seeing a finished piece of work will not immediately associate it with lace work, but rather with leaded glass, the thick cord suggesting the leaded lines of a beautiful window.

mediate weight of twine linen or flax as a network for holding the pattern intact. The filling in with the finest strands is reserved for the numerous lace stitches. In this way the pattern stands out in relief from the open mesh and retains the unique quality peculiar to string lace.

There are many uses to which the work can be put. Panels can be made and let into curtains or portieres. Table centers of colored linen, velvet, or velour may be ornamented with this decorative novelty. The charm of the work is that each worker who really becomes interested in becoming an expert in this craft finds herself evolving ideas of her own and improving new stitches. Some workers prefer to hide the heavy cord and cover it entirely with outton hole stitch others find that embroidery yields better results than the making of lace stitches. Whichever way the effect is obtained depends largely on the originality of the worker there being abundant scope for individual treatment.

When the work is finished the paper is torn off the muslin, the lace is then sewn to the fabric and the muslin is cut entirely away.

A further development of the craft of making string lace is the making of rope transoms. The transom is filled with a pattern made from rope instead of a wood grill. The rope may be used in its natural color or it may be dyed to suit the color scheme of the woodwork. Indeed, some people paint the whole transom when finished white to complete it. It was a doorway of white painted woodwork. The transom frame is made to fit the space and the work is done on an easel or against a chair back. A star of rope work is made, the rope being held to the inside of the frame by matting fasteners. The same rope may be used for filling in the detail or a lighter twine may be used if desired. A cobweb design begun in the center of the transom makes an excellent motif.



## THE ENGLISH NEEDLE-POINT

THERE are many advantages in working with the English needle-point lace and its various combinations. Some of its most attractive effects may be readily cleaned and renovated when soiled. It forms very pleasing insertions, and is adapted to charming bits of effective embroidery.

A charming type of this attractive fancy work is popular for dainty cushion and desirable for panel decorating for various other purposes. It is made in English needle-point lace, substituting gold braids and gold threads for linens and threads. Such a decoration used as a panel over ivory-white satin or velvet enhances its beauty. It produces an effect that would require ten times as much labor and time in ordinary embroidery in gold threads. Such a decoration is removable for cleansing, and will serve to decorate from time to time other cushions or objects, and even when the gold work is tarnished it will prove attractive when laid over satin or velvet in color.

Coral grounding is a novel and beautiful groundwork of bars frequently used in English needle-point, in insertions and laces for home garniture.

Raleigh bars also used for groundworks in English needle-point, are worked in buttonhole stitch, or very like buttonholing, over a network of coarse linen thread twisted in places to cause it to fall more easily in the desired form.

The plect or dot used to ornament Raleigh bars, consists of five-point de Bruxelles stitches, and one loose point de Bruxelles. To make these pass the needle under the loop and over the thread, as in point de Venise bars, then draw up, leaving a small open loop, as in tatting.

over this and over a couple of strands of fine cord or thick silk cream silk, used for the best work, and it is the most effective. The whole of the design is then filled in with close rows of buttonhole stitch, worked one into the other and the connecting loops are worked and interlaced at the same time. The different forms in the design are connected by loops that are not worked into the cambric, but lie over it, the cambric being afterward cut away from underneath. The buttonhole stitches are worked into the cambric to give firmness.

Orbital embroideries in gray and varied designs are still classified as prime embroideries, even when modern styles have been introduced. The gay colors of the silk in the so-called Oriental and their sheen of silver and gold make them very effective for showy designs in fancy work.

Needlework devotees are also showing a decided preference for couching in embroidery. Very effective ornamentation is produced by boldly outlining in cord couching panels of set ornamental design, then filling in the forms of the design with fancy filling stitches. To produce an Oriental effect in coloring, the embroidery is further enhanced by introducing fancy filling stitches for some parts of the design, while spangles are also popular for Oriental effects, the tiny gilt spangles being preferred. Spangles judiciously used as to size and location serve to enrich not only silk, satin and velvet embroideries, but also linen and cotton in connection with couching embroidery.

What is known as the twisted stitch produces quick and effective results. Large designs are filled in with the twisted stitch, which is made by laying down silk or wool of one color and working through with a second color. The design is outlined with a couching stitch. For decorating leather, Spanish laid-work and couching are in high favor. Laid-work in gold threads on cream white morocco, and in rich blue and red silks on yellow morocco, decorate the covers of photograph cases, blotters and similar articles.



# TAILORED FROCKS FASHIONABLE IN PARIS

"With the severely cut, untrimmed, rather full skirt and medium length coat the Directoire collar is worn."

Says MARY BUEL

**P**ARIS.—[Special Correspondence].—The need of the smart tailor made suit is one that is always felt and in spite of all the talk of the coal-scuttle costume or the princess robe that is to be worn without any outer garment, the tailor suit still reigns supreme. Never before has it been so omnipresent and most of the best dressed women one meets at the races, at the Concours Hippique, or in other words, at the horse show, at teas and all kinds of afternoon affairs are wearing tailor gowns and of the plainest description.

Severely cut skirts, untrimmed or provided only with a single row of buttons, coats that are neither long nor short but just midway between and that are fastened with two or three large buttons, these are the things that are worn from these that were worn last season and yet seem to be quite the same worn how inventive the Parisian tailor is.

The full skirt has not been adopted for tailor use and it is doubtful if it will be for some time to come. Women have not taken kindly to it for this purpose and still prefer the straight line from the waist down with only just room enough to walk in. There is a great deal being said on the subject of these fuller skirts and for a large majority of dressy gowns they are being made and will continue to be, but for average clothes, the new tissue d'opong and whip cord, which has suddenly sprung into favor, narrow skirts are the mode.

A few are seen that are double skirted, the upper one being drawn in at one side and caught with a button or buckle, but somehow these seem out of drawing with the remainder of the picture and they are not generally in use.

The panel skirt has almost disappeared, but in its place if one does not like the absolutely plain effect is a pretty skirt that shows several plaits set in at the sides, stitched flat and tapering away into nothing at the bottom.

There is a coat also to match this special garment and this shows plaits on the hips inserted under the arms, but these plaits are shallow, giving only just enough room for a little spring to the coat, the remainder being close.

The coat, however, that is having the most success is the one that simply outlines the figure but does not fit closely at any point. It is of half length—that is, well below the hips—and is but slightly curved at the sides. Some are cut away in front, the fastening of these being a single button. Others show three buttons, the lower one being quite below the waist and the upper one just above. Nothing can be better than the silhouette that these give to the average figure, for it makes it look slim and girlish, but is not in the least exaggerated nor extreme.

Crystal buttons are smart for trimming these suits, large sizes being used on the coats and smaller ones on the skirts. They are generally of the flat sort and without the underneath shank. They are sewn on with extremely heavy silk which either matches the material of the costume or is of some brilliant color like orange, apple green, scarlet, and the like. It is quite wonderful what a touch this little bit of color can give to a costume and what a difference it can make whether it is black or a bright contrasting shade.

With every one of these plain tailor suits the directoire or the Robespierre collar is being worn. There is not much difference in these two styles except that the former is a high standing band and the latter a low one. Both show a space in the center of the front, which is not filled in, and in both the jabot, which is a part of the collar, begins at the sides in two pieces and then comes together just above the bust, from where it hangs over the front of the waist.

Most of the directoire collars are made of black satin. They are high, six or seven inches, and many are beautifully embroidered on the front points in gold bullion. They are both boned up, but the inner band is provided with a stiffening of crinolin which holds it in place. The rolled over collar is not lined, but is simply turned in about the edges, so there is no undue thickness. For the jabots that accompany these a vast deal of yellow lace is employed which is particularly effective in combination with the black and gold.

The Robespierre collar is made of many different materials from beautiful flowered muscades to thin batistes, these last being embroidered or hemstitched and bordered with lace. The collar then partly over the back of the coat or blouse, but do not come together in the front to within three inches. When they are to be worn with coats silk or satin is most frequently seen, but with blouses the soft batiste is considered preferable.

The jabots must be ample, for if they are not long they must be full, the lace being gathered under the sides of the band and then brought down into the V-shaped front. Points d'Alencon and de Milan are a great deal used for these jabots, that is, when the collar is fashioned of silk, and for those of batiste Valenciennes lace has been found to be the most attractive.

With dark blue serge tailor gowns, a Robespierre collar of deep red, flowered profusely in full greens, purples, and soft blues, is considered good and so is also the same shaped collar in black taffetas, sprinkled with brilliant colored flowers, of which the predominant tone is mandarin yellow. Cream lace finish them both and this of a fine mesh real if it is possible for one's purse. Either one of the collars really makes the costume, so to speak, and the other is the trim.

While talking of tailored suits some mention must be made of the blouses that go with them and of these the white satin is once again an pronounced factor. These are made with long close sleeves, deep cuffs and possibly a wide plait in the front, but otherwise they are severely plain. They are to be sure, finished with beautiful jabots and on all the sleeves show full ruffles of lace to match which fall over the hands.

Occasionally with these white blouses the directoire or Robespierre collar is dispensed with and in their place will be seen a turnover collar of Byronic cut which is finished in front with a long loosely knotted tie of black, red, or orange colored satin.

A little pocket of satin is attached on to the outside of the blouse on the left side of the chest and into this is thrust a small handkerchief of red or orange to match the tie. These tiny squares of cambric are securely fastened into the pocket, for they are wholly for show and are only intended to give an additional note of color to the blouse.

Next to tailored costumes come those of taffeta and in many instances are also tailored, but which really are prettier when made on more elaborate lines. This does not mean that they should be covered with trimmings or draped or furled out to any great extent, but a silk frock that is stitched on its seams, pressed as a tailor costume should be, and that is absolutely devoid of any softening touches, is certain to be both hard and unbecoming.

Most new tailors models show overskirts, or they have panniers which are made by cutting the skirt sufficiently long for it to be draped on the hips and in the back. As a rule a regular overskirt, whether it hangs straight or is draped, is found to be more successful, for then the underskirt can be made in as narrow lines as is considered smart and the upper part may be full enough to be graceful.

For taffeta gowns which are provided with coats plain colors are invariably chosen, or dark colored changeable effects. For frocks a great number of flowered effects are being shown. Some models show the overskirts only flowered, the lower skirts being of plain silk or of plain colored chiffon. When this last is employed it is most frequently plaited, the plaits being held in by bands of ribbons put on underneath.

All of these skirts are short, those that are plaited being more so than the others, but all show the top of the instep. Many skirts are trimmed about the bottom with shaped ruffles, which are also scalloped. These when of flowered taffeta are bound in a plain colored silk. Others are ruched and still others are puffed, sometimes row upon row of these being used with cording between, which gives a dressy appearance.

Boers is making some models of taffeta showing plain



Gown of old-fashioned summer silk, of mauve and white stripes. The underskirt is longer than usual and it shows a bias seam down the center of the front. It is also quite narrow. The overskirt and bodice are made in one, the former having a good deal of fullness adjusted under the belt. Model from Bernard.

Hat of black straw, trimmed with an upstanding feather of yellow ostrich plumes. Model from Carlier.

underskirts with striped overskirts, these being of white combined with any pale shade. The overskirts are short, only a little below the hips, but they are trimmed about the bottom with wide flounces of lace, which are put on perfectly plain. With these frocks are wide girdles of whatever color is in the striped silk and on the bodice is invariably draped a lace fichu or scarf.

Redfern and some of the other dressmakers are also using many striped taffetas and old fashioned summer silk, which is softer and more supple than real taffetas. These are being combined with lace and English embroidered batiste and finished with wide girdles and long sashes.

The first of the parasols that were shown this season filled one with amusement, so unusual and exaggerated did they seem, but now that they are being carried with their costumes to match the strangeness has disappeared and they are found to be perfect in shape and style.

Of the first mentioned there is a decided change, for the new ones are all bell shaped, pagoda shaped, or they are tent shaped. The first is like nothing else than a huge dinner bell with its dome top and suddenly spreading lower part, which flares and allows room for a hat of tremendous dimensions to be hidden beneath it.

These parasols are generally of shaded silks and always in deep colorings. The shading appears twice on the parasol, on what might be termed the brim and the crown, and as the two portions are separated by a band of white or black they are still more pronounced.

The pagoda parasol is a little like those that have been carried before, but they are much taller and more pointed and naturally are also more spreading. The tent shaped parasol is exactly like those seen in print of the early Victorian days, and although they are pretty to look at they must be most inconvenient to carry.

A year ago everybody said that in the shoe line the acme of extravagance had been reached and that nothing more could possibly be suggested or thought of. The new models for 1912 prove this to have been a fallacy, for the new models are so far ahead of those of last season that the others cannot be mentioned in the same breath. Silk shoes, satin boots, kid with broadened uppers, lace slippers and those of gold and silver tissue are some of the novelties, and in addition there are jewel studded heels which are worn on both shoes and slippers which are intended for evening use, and heels bearing devices of gold in all the different shapes, which are considered not only good form but really necessities for afternoon wear.

They are really wonderful, some of these jewel studded heels, and it goes without saying that they are costly as well. They are generally black, either velvet, satin, or kid, for that color is the best background for any kind of stones, for gold, or for steel, which is sometimes seen. The jewels are set into the material in some design, stars, circles, crescents, or

what one likes, the stones being sunk into the wooden part of the heel about in the center.

At the bottom there is frequently seen a band of the same stones or of gold and another band a trifle narrower will appear at the top where the heel joins the shoe or slipper. Any and all kinds of jewels are being made use of, small rose diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and all the less expensive stones, and occasionally the colored stones are to be seen in connection with brilliants.

In gold enameled heels it is quite the correct thing to have one's coat of arms embellished upon the velvet or satin, the device being carried out in two or more shades of the metal, the effect of this being striking. There are also a few courageous souls who decorated this portion of their footwear with their monograms worked out in the same manner, that is to say, in several colored golds. With both of these a Greek border top and bottom is considered a good finish, or else the border consists of tiny lines of gold, half a dozen or so, which show the black of the heel between.

Gown of the Louis XV period, made of taffetas in the palest shade of pink, sprinkled over with small bouquets of flowers in deeper rose color, blue, green and yellow. The skirt is straight and narrow and the short panniers are somewhat full. These are draped up underneath at the sides and hang loosely in the back. Model from Drecoll.

Gown of Liberty satin, draped on one side of the skirt and falling in full folds at the back. This and the tulle tunic, which hangs over it, are in white, embroidered in small beads in silver and opal shades. The bodice is entirely of embroidery, with a tucker to finish the top of white tulle. Model from Drecoll.